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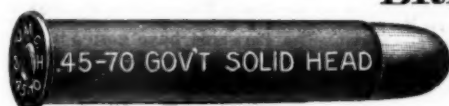
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PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL JAMES OAKES, U. S. Army, is a guest at Cranston's Hotel, West Point.

COLONEL J. H. BAXTER, U. S. A., of Washington, looked up old friends in New York City this week.

CAPTAIN C. E. DUTTON, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., is a recent guest at Holmes' Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

LIEUTENANT C. P. JOHNSON, 10th U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Apache, Ariz., from a fortnight's leave.

MAJOR J. H. PATZKI, Surgeon, U. S. Army, is expected to rejoin at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in a few days from leave.

CAPTAIN JESSE C. CHANCE, 18th U. S. Inf., was expected to reach his new station, David's Island, N. Y. H., this week.

MAJOR-GENERAL HOWARD, accompanied by Lieut. Chase, A. D. C., visited the forts on the New England coast this week.

LIEUTENANT H. C. SCHUMM, 24 U. S. Art., now visiting in New Orleans, will join at Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y. H., about July 1.

CAPTAIN F. H. EDMUNDS and Lieut. T. H. Barry, 1st U. S. Inf., of Angel Island, were visitors at Fort Bidwell, Cal., this week.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BONESTEEL, 21st U. S. Inf., of Fort Sidney, came on to Brooklyn this week to attend his sister's wedding.

CAPTAIN O. W. BUDD, 4th U. S. Cav., returned to Milwaukee, Wis., this week from a visit East. He was in New York last week.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD COLLINS, U. S. A., retired, of Milton, Mass., celebrated his 65th birthday on Tuesday of this week, June 4.

LIEUTENANT S. D. STURGIS, 1st U. S. Art., lately at Fort Mason, has joined Chamberlin's mountain battery at the Presidio of San Francisco.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. COCHRAN, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., early in the week from a pleasant visit to New York City.

LIEUTENANT J. E. SAWYER, 5th U. S. Artillery, and family are enjoying a pleasant summer in that ancient and interesting city, Potsdam, Germany.

CAPTAIN THOMAS G. TROXEL, 17th U. S. Inf., after an active career, dating from August, 1862, now goes to his home in Iowa, we believe, to await retirement.

UNDER recent orders, Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 1st U. S. Artillery, transfers from Colton's to Merrill's battery and goes from the Presidio of San Francisco to Fort Canby.

CAPTAIN J. G. LEEFE, 19th U. S. Infantry, will leave Mount Vernon Barracks early next week for the camp of the 1st Regiment of Alabama State troops, near Mobile.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, inspected this week the company of his regiment at Hedlow's Island, and also called upon old friends in New York City and at Governor's Island.

MAJOR F. L. GUENTHER, 2d U. S. Artillery, who visited old friends in New York the latter part of last week, arrived at Fort Trumbull, Conn., early this week and assumed command of the post.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., has returned to San Francisco from a visit to Santa Cruz and other places to select a site for a summer encampment for the troops located on the Pacific Coast.

GENERALS A. V. KAUTE and J. W. Forsyth and Col. R. T. Frank, U. S. A., spent a few busy days this week at Fort Leavenworth, in attendance upon the examinations of the Infantry and Cavalry School.

CAPTAIN P. H. ELLIS, 13th U. S. Infantry, is preparing to leave Little Rock Barracks to spend several months abroad. During his absence the post will be commanded by Capt. J. S. Bishop, 13th Infantry.

LIEUTENANT A. F. CURTIS, 2d U. S. Artillery, who remained at Mount Vernon Barracks when his battery left for the North, completed his business there last week and joined this week at Fort Adams, R. I.

THE retirement of Capt. Francis Clarke, 22d U. S. Infantry, June 2, has promoted 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood to captain and 2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord to 1st lieutenant. Capt. Lockwood has been nearly seventeen years a 1st lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT PHILIP READE, U. S. A., of General Crook's staff, made us a call this week, says the Miles City Stock Growers Journal, and in the course of conversation gave us a number of valuable and interesting points about breechloading guns.

GENERAL D. S. STANLEY, U. S. A., is expected in Washington next week to consult with Major-Gen. Schofield on matters relating to the Department of Texas. There are many in New York who will be glad to see Gen. Stanley if he can make it convenient to come this way.

MAJOR W. F. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Major Gen. Howard's staff, in company with Adjut. Gen. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, were expected at Mt. Gretna this week to look over the ground, with a view to a summer camp for the troops in the Division of the Atlantic. We incline to think, from past experience, that the locality will be found very suitable for the purpose in view.

CAPTAIN JAMES O'HARA and Lieuts. J. B. Eaton, Edward Davis, C. W. Hobbs, and J. D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Artillery, of Washington Barracks, are visitors to Fort Monroe during the month of June. Batteries E and H having gone from the barracks to Monroe for a few weeks' artillery target practice. All of these have many friends at Old Point Comfort, who accorded them a hearty reception.

LIEUTENANT C. G. MORTON, 6th U. S. Infantry, is visiting at Natick, Mass.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, was a visitor to Helena, Mon., this week.

GENERAL D. B. McKIBBIN, U. S. A., is a recent guest at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

CAPTAIN C. A. ALLIGOOD, U. S. A., left Ogden, Utah, this week, to spend June and July on leave.

CAPTAIN R. I. ESKRIDGE, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., visited friends in Buffalo this week.

COLONEL R. H. HALL, U. S. A., inspector general on the staff of Gen. Grierson, was expected in Santa Fe this week.

LIEUTENANT A. C. SHARPE, 22d U. S. Infantry, rejoined this week at Fort A. Lincoln, Dak., from a fortnight's leave.

CAPTAIN C. F. HUMPHREY, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster, at Cheyenne, made a pleasant visit to Omaha this week.

LIEUTENANT W. H. HAY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, North on leave from San Antonio, has had his leave extended one month.

GENERAL T. J. WOOD, U. S. A., retired, of Dayton, Ohio, registered at the Westmister Hotel, New York City, on Tuesday.

CAPTAIN EZRA P. EWEERS, 5th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Bliss, Texas, next week for the North to spend the summer on leave.

COLONEL T. M. ANDERSON, 14th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Anderson are visiting friends at 3712 Hamilton street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

LIEUTENANT B. W. DUNN, 3d U. S. Art., on college duty at Chester, Pa., visited New York City this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE CROOK, U. S. A., of the Sioux Commission, is in the West and may not return to Chicago until early in August.

CAPTAIN JOHN E. GREER, U. S. A., was at Peekskill, N. Y., this week pursuing his investigations in connection with the erection of a seacoast battery there.

THE Society of the Fifth Army Corps will hold its annual meeting at Orange, N. J., on June 12, as announced in their advertisement in this issue of the JOURNAL.

MISS MARIE MONTGOMERY, a prominent society belle, of Marshall, Mich., is visiting at Fort Bennett, Dakota, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. McCasney, U. S. A.

MAJOR JOHN EGAN, Capt. A. H. Merrill and Lieut. O. J. Straub, 1st U. S. Art., and Dr. Walker have arrived at Fort Canby, W. T., and are busy getting settled into quarters.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY LENOX BANKS, Mrs. Frederick Johnson, with Miss Elliott and Miss Phyllips, of London, are at West Point, and will spend the summer at Garrison.

SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES G. BLAINE and Mrs. Blaine visited, with their son-in-law and daughter, Col. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., and Mrs. Coppinger, at Governor's Island, N. Y., this week.

THE marriage of Miss Florence Slocum, daughter of Gen. H. W. Slocum, to Capt. Henry W. Kingsbury, 6th Cavalry, will take place on Tuesday next, June 11. It will be a quiet home wedding.

GENERAL R. C. DRUM, U. S. A., freed from the cares of active official life, has blocked out a pleasant summer's programme, and there is little fear that he will ever be idle. That is not his temperament.

MRS. SHERIDAN, we are glad to learn, is much improved and was able to go out for a drive this week to Arlington Cemetery to see the monument over her husband's grave, which was unveiled on Decoration Day.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. L. LIVINGSTON, 3d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., on Tuesday, from Hot Springs, Ark., and resumed command of the post. He has been much benefited by the course of treatment at Hot Springs.

GENERAL FRANK WHEATON, U. S. A., is being hospitably entertained during his brief visit to his relatives in Providence, R. I., and the city generally has taken every opportunity to do him honor. He called upon friends in New York this week.

MRS. HAMTRAMCK, widow of Colonel John F. Hamtramck, died recently at Shepherdstown, Va., where her husband died April 21, 1858. He was a graduate of West Point, served in the 3d U. S. Art., and a colonel of Virginian troops during the Mexican War.

GENERAL J. A. EGIN, U. S. A., returned early in the week to Louisville after an absence of two months, and is temporarily at the Louisville Hotel. The Courier-Journal says: "His trip seemed to have agreed with him, for he looked in better health and spirits than when he left for Washington."

ANOTHER desertion of a commissioned officer will soon be recorded, unless the efforts now being made to arrest the absentee are successful. 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, 1st Inf., who was appointed from the ranks in 1883, is the officer. He has been absent from his post, Fort Gaston, Cal., without leave, since April 7. At last accounts he was in Illinois, where he is now being looked for.

DURING the Grand Army encampment in San Francisco three years ago Mrs. Tanner accompanied the Corporal, who was a leading candidate for the honors of Commander-in-Chief. Late sessions and the night fogs told on Corporal Tanner, and one morning he was sick in bed from a severe cold, which Mrs. Tanner feared would develop pneumonia. She called in a physician, who pronounced it nothing but a severe cold, and, ignorant of the artificial legs, said: "Just soak his feet in mustard water and let him take a good sweat." The Corporal enjoyed the joke so much that he got out of bed, and half an hour later was busily electioneering in the lobby of the Occidental Hotel.

HAROLD S. ACHISON, nephew of Mrs. I. E. King, will spend the summer in Europe.

GENERAL J. P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., left San Francisco, Cal., this week, on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN WM. AUMAN, 13th U. S. Infantry, was expected in Philadelphia this week on a visit.

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY visited Winchester, Va., this week, his first visit, we believe, since the war.

LIEUTENANT A. G. C. QUAY, 5th U. S. Cav., left Fort Myer, Va., on Tuesday, to spend a few days on leave.

CAPTAIN PAUL HARWOOD, 20th U. S. Inf., was married June 6, at New Haven, Conn., to Miss Emma Burchell.

MAJOR E. B. KIRK, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., has now located at 1128 Third street, Louisville, Ky.

CAPTAIN S. Q. ROBINSON, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Tuesday, on a short leave.

ASSISTANT SURGEON L. S. TESSON, U. S. A., was a visitor in St. Louis this week, en route to his new station at Fort Sidney.

LIEUTENANT H. R. ANDERSON, 4th U. S. Art., who is enjoying a two months' leave, visited friends in Trenton, N. J., this week.

CAPTAIN J. M. NORVELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, recuperating at Mt. Clemens, Mich., has received an extension of two months of his sick leave.

CAPTAIN S. W. GROESBECK, U. S. A., is acting Adjutant General of the Department of Dakota during the absence, on a few weeks' leave, of Col. H. Clay Wood.

COLONEL ASA B. CAREY, Paymaster, U. S. A., arrived in New York City, this week, and has established his office at the Army Building, 39 Whitehall street.

MRS. C. S. ROBERTS, wife of Captain Roberts, 17th Infantry, A. D. C. to Gen. Crook, left Highland Park, Ill., with her family, Saturday, June 1, for a summer's visit to the Connecticut coast, her husband having accompanied Gen. Crook on the Sioux commission.

LIEUTENANT J. T. VAN ORSDALE, 7th U. S. Infantry, has entered upon recruiting duty at Cleveland, O., in succession to Captain R. G. Heiner, 1st Infantry, who takes charge of the rendezvous, at Pittsburg, Pa., vacated, on promotion, by Major Richard Combs, 9th Infantry.

CAPTAIN J. W. BEAN, 15th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Randall, was expected in St. Paul, this week, to be examined for retirement. Captain Bean's service dates from October, 1861, and he received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain for his gallantry at Fredericksburg and Cold Harbor.

GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, is, says a Paris despatch, having a jolly time socially at the French capital. The Parisians have gotten it into their heads that he is the grandson of Benjamin Franklin, and they, therefore, consider him one of the most interesting features of the Exposition.

MAJOR LOUIS T. MORRIS, 3d U. S. Cavalry, was in San Antonio last week, en route to a station, and was the guest of Major Cushing. The Express says, Major Morris from his previous years of service here, comes among old friends, who will give him a warm welcome in whatever part of the department he may be assigned to duty. (He has been assigned to the post of San Antonio.)

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., is making strenuous endeavors to have the Pacific Coast defenses put in good order and properly armed and manned, and we have before referred to the similar efforts being made by Major General Howard on the Atlantic Coast. There does, at last, seem to be a ray of light in this direction, and a reasonable hope that the efforts of our leading military men and citizens will be crowned with success.

A WASHINGTON despatch says time has made dim the memory of Capt. H. W. Howgate, of the signal service, and his notorious career, but the books of the District courts have kept alive and fresh the liens on real estate which the United States took on his defalcation, and the final decree in the case of the U. S. v. Howgate was only made last week. The sale of the last of Howgate's real property took place not long ago, and the U. S. received \$738.30 from Messrs. Fitch and Brown. This closed the matter, and now the receivers' bond has been ordered to be cancelled and the receivers discharged from further liability in the matter.

A DENVER correspondent, referring to the new post, Fort Logan, says: "To Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., in charge of the construction of the post, due praise should be given for the erection of a company quarters that gives the enlisted soldier an opportunity to be at 'home' as well as in quarters. If the sincere appreciation of his efforts to better the condition of the soldier by giving him the best quarters in the Service, by the present occupants of the new barracks is any reward for the labor of the past year then is he partially repaid. Nothing has been forgotten and the most careful inspection will fail to discover any fault or suggest any improvement."

MISS MARY HARTWELL BONESTEEL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Bonesteel, was married to Mr. Fletcher H. Knight, of Oakland, Cal., June 6, at the family residence, 310 Carlton ave., Brooklyn. It was a quiet home wedding, owing to the recent death of a near relative, and in accordance with the wish of the family. The bride is a sister of Lieut. C. H. Bonesteel, 21st U. S. Infantry, and is well known in Army circles as having been a frequent visitor at West Point from her childhood days, where she has always been cordially received, and won legions of friends and admirers by her lady like deportment. After the return from their wedding trip, the bridal party will make Easton, Pa., their future home, where Mr. Knight is now engaged with others in developing the iron industries of the State.

COLONEL C. C. GILBERT, U. S. A., retired, has returned to Chicago for the summer.

GENERAL JOHN P. HAWKINS, U. S. A., was a visitor at Army Headquarters, Chicago, June 1, en route from San Francisco to Indianapolis, where his sister is very ill.

GENERAL M. D. L. SIMPSON, U. S. A., (retired,) and Mrs. Simpson have left Chicago, where they have been the past winter, for their beautiful home at Winnetka, Ill.

LIEUTENANT A. L. PARMENTER, 21st Infantry, and wife, were guests at the Southern Hotel, Chicago, this week, en route from Sidney, Neb., to a visit to Plattsburg, N. Y.

1ST LIEUTENANT HENRY J. REILLY, 5th Artillery, for some time past at Chicago, acting as private secretary for Mr. George M. Pullman, President of the Pullman Car Co., will on the expiration of his leave join his battery.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: 1st Lieut. J. D. Glenan, Med. Dept.; Capt. C. C. Morrison, Ord.; Major E. B. Williston, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward B. Ives, 19th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Woodbury, 16th Inf.; Col. Henry L. Abbot, Engs.; Col. Henry W. Closson, 4th Art.

ALTHOUGH the general impression was current that Capt. Zalinski had received his appointment as military attaché to Russia before sailing, such now appears to be untrue, and some persons are led to believe that the death of Allen Thorndike Rice will cause the recall of Capt. Zalinski. Although the Secretary of War has not yet acted on the application of Capt. Zalinski for assignment to duty as military attaché, it is understood that he will do so if ordered if agreeable to the American Minister who may be selected for this post. The recently deceased appointee, as we stated some time ago, had applied through the State Department for the services of Capt. Zalinski, who is now abroad, and if not assigned to St. Petersburg will, in all probability, get legation duty at some other place.

LIEUTENANT W. H. REEDER, U. S. N., executive officer of the *Galena*, is in Washington on a week's visit to his family.

MRS. BLEECKER, wife of Lt. J. V. B. Bleecker, U. S. Navy, has arrived at her cottage on Conanicut Island, Newport Harbor.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH S. SKERRITT, U. S. N., has reported for temporary duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Annapolis, Md.

REAR ADMIRAL J. H. RUSSELL, U. S. N., has gone to Annapolis, Md., to visit his son, Naval Cadet Russell, who has been quite ill for some time.

COMMANDER J. R. BARTLETT, U. S. N., who is now engaged in railroad business in Providence, R. I., has had his leave of absence extended six months.

COMMANDER A. D. BROWN, U. S. N., recently detached from the command of the *Kearsarge*, is in Newport on a visit to the Rev. R. B. Peet in Bellevue avenue.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR HENRY O. MAYO, U. S. N., retired, living in New York City, has been granted one year leave of absence with permission to leave the United States.

MRS. MARSTELLER, wife of P. A. Surz, E. H. Marsteller, U. S. N., attached to the *Adams*, is with her family occupying her new house in Washington, 1238 N street, N. W.

LIEUTENANT F. A. WILNER, U. S. N., attached to the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Annapolis, Md., has been ordered to temporary duty at the Thurlow Iron Works.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. J. PAGE, U. S. N., goes abroad for the purpose of perfecting himself in his specialty—treatment of the eye—by a vigorous course of instruction.

COMMODORE SCHLEY, Chief of Bureau Equipment and Recruiting, was at the Brooklyn Navy-yard this week on official business connected with the enlistment of apprentices.

LIEUTENANT HUGO OSTERHAUS, U. S. N., and family returned to Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday from a three months' visit to Germany, where they were the guests of Lieut. Osterhaus's parents.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN C. MORONG, U. S. Navy, attached to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at the Training Station, with his family, have gone to New Jersey to spend a few weeks.

CAPTAIN GEORGE H. PERKINS, U. S. N., who married a Miss Weld, of Boston, and who was given \$700,000 by her father, is at the Dikham Cottage, Bellevue avenue, Newport, for the summer.

ENSIGN W. O. HULME, U. S. N., has gone to Annapolis, to attend the graduating exercises of the cadets. He is of the "84" crowd, and has been kept busy renewing old acquaintance since his arrival there.

At Grace Church, Baltimore, June 4, Miss Louise G. Horwitz, daughter of Mrs. Orville Horwitz, was married to William C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia. Medical Director P. J. Horwitz, U. S. N., retired, the bride's uncle, gave her away. The groom is President of the Pocahontas Coal Mines of Virginia.

LIEUTENANT C. E. FOX, U. S. N., and family left Washington on Wednesday for their country place near Gloucester, Mass. Lieutenant Fox has been granted four months' leave by the Navy Department, and on his return in the fall will be assigned to duty in the Hydrographic Office. He has just returned from a three years' cruise in the Pacific.

SECRETARY TRACY left Washington on Thursday evening for Annapolis, to attend the ceremonies of the graduating class of the Naval cadets, which took place on Friday, when he delivered the diplomas. He left Annapolis Wednesday night for Norfolk Navy-yard for the purpose of making an official inspection of the Yard, and will probably not return to Washington until Monday or Tuesday of next week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. J. PAGE, U. S. N., retired, of White Plains, N. Y., is going abroad, to be absent for a year.

REAR ADMIRAL ALFRED TAYLOR, U. S. N., retired, and his daughter, Miss Kitty Taylor, will spend the summer near Portsmouth, N. H.

MRS. J. R. M. MULLANY, widow of Rear Admiral Mullany, U. S. N., will spend the greater part of the summer at the Gardner House, Jamestown, R. I.

THE marriage of Lieut. A. Gleaves, U. S. N., to Miss Evelina Heap takes place on Wednesday next, as does that of ex-Secretary of State Bayard to Miss May Clymer.

MR. JOHN DAHLGREN, a son of the late Admiral Dahlgren, and Miss Drexel, a daughter of the late Joseph Drexel, will be married in the cathedral, New York City, June 29.

PAY DIRECTOR J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., now on his way to London, then to Paris to attend the Exposition, was, it may be recalled, a commissioner to the World's Fair in London in 1851.

MR. HENRY D. NICHOLSON, son of Commodore Nicholson, U. S. N., will be married to Miss Daisy Wood, one of the reigning belles of West Washington, during the latter part of this month.

On Saturday afternoon, while witnessing a game of base ball at the Naval Academy, Mrs. Miner, wife of Ensign R. H. Miner, U. S. N., was struck in the face by a "base ball," and very seriously injured.

DR. PHILIP G. WALES, a son of Medical Director P. S. Wales, U. S. N., was expected to leave Washington for San Francisco the latter part of this week, for duty as assistant medical officer at the Presidio.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy, the Marine Band took part in an entertainment gotten up by Burnside Corps, No. 3, W. R. C., for the benefit of the Johnstown sufferers. The concert took place in Washington Tuesday night.

CAPTAIN NORMAN H. FARQUHAR, U. S. N., of the ill-fated *Trenton*, arrived at his home in Pottsville May 28 and was escorted to the residence of his family by the 3d Brigade band and the two local companies of the National Guard, and tendered a serenade. Capt. Farquhar acknowledged the honor in a happy speech.

THE marriage of Miss Evalina Heap, sister of Paymaster S. L. Heap, U. S. N., and Lieut. A. Gleaves, U. S. N., will take place at St. John's Church, Washington, on Thursday evening next. On account of the death of Mrs. Nicholson, sister of the bride elect, the wedding will be very quiet, only the immediate family being present.

ADMIRAL PORTER and family will leave about the middle of the month for their cottage in Conanicut. The jolly old admiral is very fond of the island, and rarely leaves it after his arrival until the end of the summer vacation. His daughter, Mrs. Logan, wife of Lieut. Logan, U. S. N., also has a cottage adjoining her father's, which she will occupy with her family this summer.

A COURT OF INQUIRY, consisting of Capts. Henry Erben, W. A. Kirkland, and Robert Boyd, with Capt. Reid, U. S. Marine Corps, as recorder, has been ordered to meet at the Navy-yard, New York, to inquire into the manner in which the *Yantic* lost her masts and rigging a few days ago in the gale she encountered. A Board of Survey, of which Capt. Whiting is senior member, has also been ordered to survey the *Yantic* and *Galena* as to the probable cost of repairs necessary to put the ships in condition for efficient service.

SECRETARY TRACY has transmitted to Wm. Fooye, the gallant seaman who has recently returned to Mare Island, Cal., from the *Vandalia*, the silver medal presented to him by the Humane Society of Massachusetts. The medal bears the following inscription: "Honor Virtutis Premium. To William Fooye, seaman, U. S. N., U. S. S. *Vandalia*. For brave and heroic efforts in saving life on the 22d of February and the 7th of March, 1889, at Apia, Samoan Islands." The reverse side of the medal bears the emblem of the society. Secretary Tracy recently issued a General Order complimenting Wm. Fooye for his bravery and heroism displayed on the above occasion.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald*, referring to the commanders of the revenue cutters *Bear* and *Rush*, says: "Capt. M. A. Healy, of the *Bear*, is a Boston boy, and his fame and prowess have been well established in Alaskan and Arctic waters, where of late years he has cruised almost constantly. He is a brother of the Right Rev. J. A. Healy, Bishop of Portland, Me., and of Rev. Patrick Healy, S. J., ex-president of Georgetown College. One who knows the captain intimately says: 'It is hoped the *Bear*, in performing her legitimate duties, will not be interfered with by any Naval force sent to Behring Sea to protect English interests. Her commander would never submit to what he considered a wrong, and the letter of instructions, in word and spirit, will be carried out in every detail so long as a piece of the *Bear* floats above the waters of the Arctic.' Capt. L. G. Shepard, of the *Rush*, entered the revenue cutter service June 6, 1866. The captain's associates say there will be no trifling with the commander of the *Rush*. He has been trained to obey orders, and so far as two commanders of the revenue cutters are concerned the Government will have in the Behring Sea and Arctic, two cool, level headed officers, who, while anxious to avoid all complications and matters bordering upon serious and delicate subjects, will uphold the honor of the flag."

RECENT DEATHS.

WE regret to learn of the death at Spokane Falls, Washington Ter., on the evening of May 27, of the venerable Lewis Merriam, father of Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Jr., 4th Inf., and Dr. C. K. Merriam, late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army. The deceased was born in Massachusetts—the home of all the Merriams of this country—in 1805, emigrated to Maine in 1832 and settled at

Houlton when that part of the State was accessible only via the St. John's river. He removed to Washington Territory in 1887, where most of his family now live.

DR. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, who died at Richmond, Va., May 31, aged 74, was appointed assistant surgeon March 14, 1865, promoted major and surgeon April 30, 1868, and resigned Feb. 25, 1861, to join the Confederacy. Jefferson Davis had served with Surgeon Moore in Mexico, and he made him Surgeon-General of the Confederacy. After the War he settled in Richmond, where he continued to reside until his death. The doctor took an active interest in the public schools and was a member of the Richmond School Board, and very popular in society.

MRS. C. R. SHARPE, mother of Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Infantry, died in Indianapolis May 24, in her 78th year. She was born in Baltimore, Md.; was the daughter of Capt. Nicholas Snider, adjutant of the 3d Maryland Regiment in the War of 1812, and subsequently for sixteen years United States Marshal of Maryland. In 1853 she married the Hon. George W. Sharpe, at that time editor of the *Republican Citizen*, of Frederick, and a member of the Maryland Senate. In 1894 Mrs. Sharpe removed with her husband to Ohio.

GENERAL E. E. POTTER, who died in New York June 18, was a brigadier-general of volunteers during the War, and received the brevet of major-general of volunteers for his gallant and meritorious services. He resigned July 24, 1865.

MICHAEL CHRISTOPHER, a drummer boy in the war of 1812, died at Baltimore, June 1, aged 88.

(Special to the N. Y. World.)

ADMIRAL KIMBERLY'S DIPLOMACY.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1889.

THERE are people in Washington who, making a study of international affairs and having the means of forming pretty accurate opinions in regard to them, believe that the secret of Germany's remarkable concessions to the American Commissioners is that Prince Bismarck has realized that, as between the two rivals for the kingdom of Samoa, Germany can neither win over Mataafa nor rely upon the friendship of Tamaese. It is believed that Admiral Kimberly has managed things so admirably since he went to Samoa that he has brought about a friendly understanding between the two chiefs and a mutual desire for peace and for the settlement of the government upon a basis of the popular vote. If some such understanding as this had not been arrived at it is believed that Admiral Kimberly would not have taken the responsibility of issuing his proclamation advising a cessation of hostilities. To have done so would have been simply to repeat the error committed by Secretary Bayard when he advised Mataafa to preserve the peace, giving that chief the impression that the United States Government would stand by him if he did so. Acting on that advice Mataafa, instead of crushing Tamaese when he could easily have done so, laid down his arms, while Tamaese went on strengthening his position so that, with the help of the Germans, he has been able to maintain it ever since.

In accepting Admiral Kimberly's proclamation Mataafa wrote to the Admiral, saying:

To day any desire for war with our kindred at Luatuaun is finished. I declare the war which was carried on between this part of Samoa and that part of Samoa to be at an end, because I earnestly desire that Samoa should find a state of prosperity, and to give over to you the office of umpire between us both. Let us all work to the same purpose. Besides, I declare that Samoa would escape danger if the United States were to give their support to it, and be the sole master of all Samoa, without the interference of any other power. We are sure that a recurrence of the triple system would be useless.

At the same time Admiral Kimberly was in correspondence with Tamaese, and the proclamation is in itself something of a guarantee that he had promises from Tamaese similar to those received from Mataafa. The entire correspondence with Tamaese has been carefully secreted. Not a word in regard to it has ever been divulged, either by Admiral Kimberly or at the State and Navy Departments in Washington. What can the secret of that correspondence be? Can it be that Tamaese, Germany's protégé, has turned his back on Germany and joined Mataafa in asking the United States to abandon the idea of the triple system of government, and to undertake the protection of Samoa single-handed? Such an event would surely incline Germany to be conciliatory, and there are well informed people who believe that this is the case.

THE MARINES AT PORTSMOUTH.

THE *Penny Post*, of Portsmouth, N. H., in its account of Decoration Day, says: "At noon the streets began to fill up, and at 1.30 P. M., when the natty looking and splendidly drilled marines from the Navy-yard, under Captain Higbee, came up Daniel street with long, swinging and rhythmic strides, escorted by the American band in their gorgeous uniforms, there were at least six thousand people in and about Market Square to witness the formation and starting of the procession. The line was not as long as in previous years, the sharp shower at 1.20 and the increasing ranks of the veterans decimated (sic) the ranks of the post to nearly one-half its usual marching strength. The bronze-visaged and grey-bearded men, however, with fast thinning ranks, attracted universal attention, and it was noticeable that many of our older citizens stood with uncovered heads as the procession passed by. The route of the procession, which started promptly at two o'clock, was as follows: Market Square to Congress and Islington streets, to Goodwin Park and Monument, to Cabot street, to Middle, to Richards avenue, to South cemetery, where the column closed en masse at the head of the pond. The exercises at the cemetery closed with a volley of musketry by the marines."

"The return was through South, Pleasant, State, Middle and Congress streets to Market Square, where the Marine Corps went through with a dress parade which was witnessed by several thousand people. Major Higbee's command was perfect in the manual and correct in company movements, eliciting applause and commendation on all sides."

ECHOES FROM THE PENN. CALAMITY.

It is unnecessary for us to do more than allude to the terrible calamity which has overtaken the dwellers in the Conemaugh Valley of Pennsylvania, to a lesser degree in the Valleys of the Potomac and other rivers, by the overflowing of the streams and the breaking away of an insecure dam, which a company of sportsmen had built to guard their fish preserves. The details are fully given in the daily papers, which have exhausted description and rhetoric in the attempt to convey an adequate impression of horrors which cannot be fully described. Estimates of losses by the floods vary from five to fifteen thousand, and the precise number can never be exactly known. The pecuniary losses count up to \$35,000,000, and the ruin extends over hundreds of miles. Railroad tracks have been torn up for miles, bridges swept away and communication interrupted in all directions. With this brief allusion to the occasion, which calls for it, we confine ourselves to the publication of the following items, more immediately concerning our constituency, which are taken from voluminous accounts of the flood:

Gov. Beaver called on the Government on Tuesday for temporary bridges to span the Conemaugh River. In less than 48 hours from the time the appeal was made, pontoons had been carried nearly 500 miles and were ready for service. Before midnight of Tuesday the engineers at West Point were busy equipping a pontoon train in regular military style. Before 5 A. M. Wednesday the train came down the West Shore Road to Jersey City, made up of 13 flat cars loaded with boats, wagons, and peculiar looking frames. There were also box cars carrying horses to draw the wagons, and a passenger coach with 50 engineers under Lieut. Biddle. They had material for upward of 1,000 feet of bridges of several kinds, for use according to the depth of the river and the swiftness of the current. The train was off for Philadelphia without a minute's delay. There the train went over the Baltimore and Ohio to Cumberland and Johnstown.

The officers at Willet's Point also received orders on Tuesday to fit out a pontoon train. The equipment was brought down by the Chester A. Arthur and a barge in tow, arriving at the docks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in Jersey City about noon Wednesday. The train started at 4.20. It consisted of eight flat cars heaped up with material, some of which was used at the battle of Fredericksburg. There were two wagons for carrying lumber, two wagons with boats already mounted on them, and seven other boats. In a box car four horses were champing hay, and a second car was filled with baggage. Two coaches contained Capt. Bergland and 30 men of the Engineer Corps. Nine of the boats taken along were of wood, but the greater part of the material was for canvas pontoons. Water-tight canvas is stretched over wooden frames, and these light boats are fastened together and overlaid with timbers, as are the wooden boats.

These telegrams passed between Governor Beaver and Capt. R. H. Pratt, Manager of the Government Indian Training School:

GOVERNOR BEAVER: If my services, with 100 able-bodied, well-disciplined young Indian men, capable of performing more than ordinary laborers, and my trained nurses, with six trained assistant Indian girl nurses, will be of any use anywhere in the flooded district, use us. Can take rations and tents with us.

PRATT, Captain.

Governor Beaver replied:

CAPTAIN PRATT: Advice from all parts of the State where distress prevails seem to indicate that they are well provided with labor and nurses. We are employing the unemployed of the regions as much as possible for obvious reasons. Am grateful for your offer. The tables have turned in the Indian problem. Your generous offer I treat as a harbinger of the coming of a better day for the Indians and better relations between him and the white man.

Wednesday morning the President had a conference with the Attorney General, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, and Surgeon-General Hamilton of the Marine Hospital Service with regard to measures for the relief of the Johnstown sufferers. It is understood that the question of supplying Army rations and disinfectants was thoroughly considered, and that prompt action will be taken.

Surgeon-General Hamilton has ordered the purchase of 10,000 pounds of copperas and 200 pounds of corrosive sublimate, which will be shipped to Johnstown immediately.

Among the losers by the flood in the Potomac and Susquehanna are the United States Fish Commission and the Smithsonian Institution. The former has carp, shad and gold fish breeding ponds in the monument grounds. One million shad, averaging an inch and a half in length, got out into the Potomac several months before their time, but this the Fish Commissioner does not consider a loss. The carp and gold fish were mostly retained within the ponds. The flood created havoc along the banks of Rock Creek, where the new national zoological park is situated. Many fine trees growing on the site selected were uprooted, and in one place the channel of the creek was changed.

Among the incidents of the flood which have been made much of is the appearance of a horseman riding at a breakneck speed—a la Paul Revere—along the valley, shouting that the flood was coming. This rider was Mr. Parke, who is a Philadelphia by birth, and graduated as a civil engineer from the University of Pennsylvania three years ago. He is a nephew and namesake of Gen. John G. Parke, who commanded the 9th Army Corps during the war, and who is now Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy. Hundreds of people were saved by this warning, and many more would probably have escaped death had his shouts been heeded. Parke reached the South Fork station and telegraphed the tidings to Johnstown, 10 miles below, fully an hour before the fearful 30 ft. wall of water broke over the doomed town. The water was already at his horse's heels when he climbed up the mountain side and saw the torrent rush past. "The rise in the waters," he said, "was simply phenomenal."

THE STATE TROOPS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPT. D. M. TAYLOR, ORD. DEPT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASH. CITY, May 16, 1889.

The Adjutant General, War Dept., Wash. D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the instructions contained in par. 2, S. O. No. 63, C. S., from the headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., I proceeded to New York City April 25, and remained there until May 2, occupied in observing the concentration of the National Guard of the State of New York, and incidentally of the militia of other States there assembled.

The weather was exceedingly unpropitious, as it rained heavily in New York and vicinity on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, and there were slight rains on the 29th, so that most of the troops from the outside of the city of New York were concentrated under circumstances which in discomfort approximated closely to an actual war mobilization. The movement was a complete success, and the facility with which the troops were brought into the city, quartered, fed, paraded and dismissed could not fail to attract the attention of even a casual, and to elicit the admiration of a military observer. All the railroads, ferries and steamboat lines affording ingress to the city were crowded (the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is reported, handling 81,000 passengers in one day), and troop trains were, in most cases, made to yield the right of way to the regular passenger trains, and yet the troops came in with but little delay and in comfort.

They were well quartered and generally their behavior was most excellent. I am informed, and take it for granted that it is true, that there were individual cases of misbehavior, but, although I was all over the city for several days previous to, and during the parade of April 30, I did not personally see a single instance of misconduct. When it is remembered that over 30,000 militia (press estimate 37,704) were suddenly brought from their homes, into a strange city and subjected to all the temptations of a holiday time, such behavior shows either great power of command exerted by their officers, or what is equally desirable, great character and self-restraint on the part of the men. I append hereto a roster of the organizations of the State of New York which took part in the parade, but have not yet received the reports of the numbers actually participating, which have been asked for from all of the States whose troops were there.

The orders for the concentration and movements of the troops, especially those of New York, New Jersey, and Ohio, are models of clearness, and their excellent construction was demonstrated by the facility and exactitude with which they were obeyed. Copies of some of these orders are appended as examples.

The majority of the troops arrived in the city within 18 hours of leaving their armories, and in most cases this time could have been considerably shortened had necessity required. As there are within 24 hours' ride, by rail, of New York about 50,000 of the regular enrolled militia, it is not unreasonable to suppose that this number could be, in case of an emergency, concentrated there within less than 48 hours, and if a more liberal annual appropriation was made by the General Government this number could be largely increased.

The first year that the appropriation for arming and equipping the militia was increased there was a corresponding expansion of nearly 10,000 men in the regular militia force of the country, which, as the increase in money was only \$200,000, was remarkably cheap recruiting. The present annual appropriation is only \$400,000, and the last return of the "regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia" shows a grand aggregate of 106,814, which has in all probability been increasing since this report was made. The General Government then pays for a well disciplined and equipped reserve army something under 3.75 per man annually; and as it is demonstrated that such a reserve can be so cheaply maintained, it would appear to be well worth while to try whether a further increase in the annual appropriation would not result in such an increase of the militia force as to render it certain that a force of from 50,000 to 75,000 men could be concentrated, in case of necessity, within forty-eight hours, at any point upon our eastern seaboard or lake frontier. An annual appropriation of a million dollars would, it is thought, accomplish this.

The discipline of the troops was excellent. A superior officer was at all times and places recognized with all courtesy and deference, and all orders were promptly and cheerfully executed. I made an inspection of several of the New York regiments after they had gone to their quarters for the night, and found their bivouacs characterized by cleanliness, order and decorum. In several instances I had knapsacks unpacked, and found them to be neatly packed and to contain all necessary articles. I inspected messing arrangements and observed the posting of sentinels, and found all details of service thoroughly well-attended to. Throughout my observations of the New York troops I could find traces of the good and efficient work done with them by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Art. This officer has been most unremittent in his zeal, and has shown great tact in dealing with the National Guard, and I heard high praise of him from officers of all grades, from the Adjutant-General of the State down. At present, he, Lieut. Beau, 3d Cav., and Lieut. Brown, 11th Inf. are the only officers upon such duty, and the latter only because on college duty within the State. I am firmly convinced that the offer might advantageously be made of the States of Ohio (5,826 militia), Massachusetts (5,046 militia), South Carolina (4,844 militia), Georgia (4,598 militia), California (4,417 militia) and Illinois (4,150 militia) to detail in each one of them in the same capacity an officer of not higher rank than first lieutenant. Including New York and Pennsylvania, we should then have eight officers detailed away from their company duties, engaged in rendering efficient a reserve army of over 50,000 men, and they would surely be doing better service to the country than by doing routine garrison duty. It is of vital importance that the jealousies which have heretofore existed between the militia and the Regular Army, and which did so much to impede the organization and interfere with the speedy effectiveness of our armies in 1861 should be extinguished now in time of peace, so that at the call to arms there shall be nothing to prevent the immediate formation of all troops, volunteers and regulars, into harmonious brigades, divisions and army corps, and I am convinced by observation that no one thing will do more to promote this than a judicious distribution of a few carefully selected officers of the Regular Army for duty with the National Guard of the larger States.

For the same reason it is of importance that the movement already so well begun, of uniforming the National Guard in practically the uniform of the Regular Army and arming them with the same weapons, should be assisted in every way possible. And I am pleased to record my belief that the recent concentration in New York has had a power-

ful effect in this direction. It is probably useless to expect some of the old historic organizations which are not properly a part of the National Guard, as the Governor's Guard of Connecticut, the Massachusetts Cadets, and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of the same State, to abandon their distinctive uniform, but the general opinion of even non-military observers in New York was so largely in favor of the uniforms worn by the greater part of the New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania troops in the Centennial Parade, which uniforms were all practically the same even when not identical with the U. S. uniform, that it cannot fail to have an effect. The solidity and soldierly appearance of the troops referred to was conspicuous, and in many instances, as in cases of Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts, the difference was accentuated by the appearance of the plain in the same brigade with the ornate uniforms. I regretted to notice that the New York troops were armed throughout with the Remington rifle instead of the Army gun, the Springfield. Adj.-Gen. Porter informed me that the latter would be preferred, but that owing to the great cost of rearming and in view of the probability of a change in the Army gun before very long it had been decided to take no steps in this direction.

It was gratifying to observe the numbers of the troops, particularly from New York and New Jersey, who, qualified as marksmen and sharpshooters, and the familiarity with which the men handled their pieces, taken in connection with this, showed a vast difference between this reserve army and the army called into existence under the proclamation of President Lincoln in 1861, many of the members of the latter force not even knowing how to load their weapons when mustered into service. In fact, but for the necessity of "a little settling up," the larger part of the troops which paraded in New York needed nothing but mustering into service to become an effective, well equipped and disciplined army.

When the massing of the troops in the narrow streets at the lower end of New York City was first spoken of, many persons thought that the order directing it would be impracticable of execution, on account of the inexperience of the troops; but, so far as could be discovered, nearly all orders were carried out promptly and intelligently, and when any delay or impediment prevented this being done, both judgment and discretion were displayed.

In connection with this concentration, I would wish to invite attention to the fact that no one thing is more essential for the success of mobilization, as well as the comfort of the troops en route, than that there shall be rapidity and regularity of embarkation and disembarkation, and for this purpose a definite plan is needed, which will allow of drill being had with regard to these particulars. I was much impressed with the work of the New York troops in this respect, and upon inquiry found that they were regularly drilled in embarking and disembarking. Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, the officer previously spoken of in this report, having prepared instructions for the purpose. It is recommended that some such instructions as these be incorporated in the tactics for the instruction of the regular troops. The officers of the 4th Brigade report that they embarked their men as follows: 74th Regiment in 7 minutes, 4th Provisional Regiment in 7 minutes, and the 65th Regiment in 13 minutes, this length of time being required in the last case by the depot authorities having failed to put trains where directed. The provisional regiment was concentrated at Syracuse on Sunday afternoon and with the Buffalo regiment left for New York Sunday night. This brigade on reaching Weehawken was disembarked, furnished with coffee, ferried to New York, and marched to Madison Square Garden in one hour and fifty minutes. On arriving at Madison Square Garden horses were given to all men desiring them, the captains of companies being notified that they were held responsible for the behavior of their men and their appearance at a dress parade to be held at 5.30 P. M.

At the appointed time the men were all on hand, with the exception of about 15. This brigade had on its rolls 2,250 men, and it was reported to me that of this number they brought 2,134 to New York. These facts are given to show the state of discipline among these troops which, as before stated, was most creditable to the men as well as their officers.

A noticeable feature of the parade was its poverty as regards cavalry. An Army corps of infantry and artillery in line, while the cavalry present would hardly have furnished a headquarter guard. This was, it is true, partly due to the difficulty of obtaining horses in New York, and partly to the expense of transporting them; but it is none the less true that the cavalry of the National Guard is not in proportion to its strength in both infantry and artillery. As it is an arm that it is exceedingly difficult to improvise, it would appear to be wisdom on the part of the General Government to encourage the formation of cavalry companies whose members, in the event of a call to arms, would thus be ready to become officers and instructors of the regiments of this arm to be formed.

While my instructions were only to observe and report upon the concentration of the troops of New York State, I cannot close this report without referring to the parade of May 1 also, for here was where was to be found the material from which our armies of the next generation are to be recruited. Columbia College, a college of the City of New York, and the Department of the public school, some 2,500 or 3,000 in all, shown by discipline, physique and marching that there was yet a vast reserve unorganized behind the National Guard, and while it was gratifying to one who knows the weakness of our Regular Army to see in the National Guard the reserve army, it was none the less so to see in these college and school boys the reserve of the National Guard.

I append hereto reports from several of the States, and others will be sent in later.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. M. TAYLOR, Captain Ord. Dept.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE Post says: The friends of Capt. John F. Mount, late of the 3d Artillery, are going to press their case upon President Harrison for a reopening of the matter which led to his resignation last summer. Mrs. Mount is determined to remove the stain from her husband's character, and to that end has enlisted the sympathies of a number of influential people, who will help her in this effort.

The statement that Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Corps, will be appointed Adjutant General of the District militia is qualified to the extent that he will in the event of his not receiving an appointment in the Adjutant General's Corps.

Capt. Henry Wygant, 24th Infantry, instructor at the Agricultural College at Bingham School, N. C., is in the city on leave and is quartered at the Ebbitt.

AMNESTY TO DESERTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

IN the JOURNAL of May 18, Senator Plumb is made to say that a soldier has only two meals a day and goes to bed hungry. So far as my experience goes, and I have put in many a year in Uncle Sam's service, and in all parts of this broad land, the statement is false. In my company every man gets good food, meat included, and all that he can possibly eat, and three times a day, and if he goes to bed hungry it is because he is too lazy to eat.

CO. C, 8TH INFANTRY.

SEE that your officers and men have something to eat and drink before they begin their work, no matter how early.—Wolsley.

SUNDAY MORNING INSPECTION.

FORT VERDE, A. T., May 27, 1889.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE article headed "The Sunday Question," which appears in the JOURNAL of May 18, must, it appears to me, either have been written by one who is a poor judge of what soldiers are made of, or by one who is opposed to seeing the enlisted men treated with common humanity. I have only been in the Service three years, but I do not believe that there is any company in the Army composed of men who need to be kept under such a constant surveillance as the tone of "Frontier" article would lead one to believe.

Surely we are at least as respectable and as good morally as the average working people of civil life. What would "Frontier" think if it were proposed to abolish their day of rest? He claims that Sunday morning inspection promotes cleanliness, decency, sobriety, etc. I will say in answer that any man who keeps those qualities for Sunday exhibition merely is not worth having as a soldier. I have never heard of the fact (?) that men are more apt to carouse on Sunday than on any other day, neither can I imagine how the inspection may restrain them, except for the brief time that the men are in ranks. The already small percentage of "hard cases" to be found in every company is getting smaller right along, and even granting that these few would be kept straight by having Sunday inspection (which is open to doubt), why, in the name of common sense, should the majority of good men be subjected to inconvenience, or made uncomfortable on account of them? I think the man who commits himself on Sunday will be punished as promptly as though the offense occurred on a week day, and Sunday morning inspection will not prevent a man from getting drunk on Sunday afternoon if he feels so inclined. The Sunday question is to my mind purely and simply as to whether soldiers—in common with other men—enjoy one day of rest out of seven, when it may be practicable, and the answer I think should be most emphatically "Yes."

EDWARD CONVERS, Trumpeter,
Troop K, 4th Cavalry.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

ABOLISH the Sunday morning inspection and substitute the following for it: Knock off work at noon on Saturday, and give the afternoon to the men to clean up, and at retreat roll call have an inspection of troops, barracks, etc. Give Sunday to officers and men to hunt, fish, write to friends, go to church or play base ball, as they may choose. To have inspection in the morning breaks up part of two days, for there is not time to clean up barracks, etc., the same morning that inspection takes place.

WAR-HAT.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB., May 30, 1889.

A WIDOW'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

"TO MARRY or Not to Marry" is the caption of an article in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 27, 1889.

Which is the worst, to answer, "single," when questioned by the recruiting officers, well knowing you are married, or to get married after enlisting, as many men do, well knowing they have a floor space of but 10x10 feet in a barrack, with 50 or 60 other men, and one daily ration, the regulation allowance for one man? Wouldn't that be a nice place for a man and wife to live, even if it was permitted? Every enlisted man knows these are facts, and that if he should make them known to a woman she would no more think of marrying him than she would try to go to the moon. So, every enlisted man who has married a woman has deceived her, or, otherwise, she never would have married him. She has no quarters or roof under which to shelter. Where are her rations and clothing to come from? His \$13 a month is not sufficient. Even if it was it would not go that way, for, as a rule, it goes for whiskey and cards, although that man promised before God to love and protect and support her during her life. These are all facts; he has made a sworn statement to give his whole time in defence of the Government against all of its enemies and opposers whomsoever. Where is her support to come from? If she is fortunate enough to get a position in an officer's kitchen (if you can call that fortunate) she may earn her own support. In case she is not so fortunate, the probabilities are she will have to leave the post. These are all uncomfortable facts. Then, under these circumstances, what do enlisted men marry women for? Love? That is absurd. No man who loves a woman would submit her to such a position. Love her? It is absurd; he could not even respect her. Why not look after the protection of honest women as well as recruiting officers?

A SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

NON-COMMISSIONED PAY.

A CAVALRY captain, in a recent letter to the *Globe Democrat*, says: "The highest grade of pay in the Army is for those who have the least to do with the soldiers, and the inducement is for officers and men to get away from their purely soldierly duties. I believe it is the object of the entire commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Army to maintain the first to the exclusion of the other. It is a trying task, for which the non-commissioned officer is poorly paid. He is paid less than he would be for similar duty and responsibility in civil life—less than the private soldier who drives a team or patches up the company quarters. It takes some intelligence to do this latter work. If a man is detailed on that account an injustice is done him to appoint him a non-commissioned officer. The recruit finds at his station on the frontier that the laboring man and cowboy get two and three times as much pay as he does and that he is bound to see this for five years. This adds to his discontent and he often deserts to secure better wages. From his \$13 per month he has to pay for altering, mending and washing his clothes and has but little left. Still if the pay of the non-commissioned officers was such as to make their positions desirable and to be sought by the privates, and if potatoes, onions, lard and a small amount of butter were added to the ration, a soldier's lot would

be a happy one in comparison with his present condition."

[The time is not far off, we believe, when this evil of insufficient pay for the non-com. officers will be rectified.—ED. JOURNAL.]

THE ARMY

BENJAMIN HARRISON, President and Commander-in-Chief.

REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., June 1, 1889.

The cavalry competitions provided for in Par. 600, Blunt's "Small-Arms Firing Regulations," will take place this year as follows:

I.—For the cavalry in the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, and the Columbia, at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, commencing on Aug. 12, and will be conducted by Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav. The competitors will report to the C. O. of Fort Robinson on Aug. 6.

II.—For the cavalry in the Depts. of the East, Missouri, and Texas, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, commencing on Aug. 20, and will be conducted by Major Edwin V. Sumner, 5th Cav. The competitors will report to the C. O. of Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 23.

III.—For the cavalry in the Depts. of California and Arizona, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, commencing on Aug. 20, the competitors reporting to the C. O., Fort Wingate, on Aug. 23. The officer to conduct this competition will be designated by the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Arizona.

IV.—The commanding generals of the Department of the Platte, Missouri, and Arizona are charged with the arrangements of all necessary details during the meeting of the cavalry teams, and upon completion of the contests will order all connected with them to return to their respective stations. The travel herein directed is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major General Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Act'g Adj't-Gen.

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., June 1, 1889.

I. The competitions of distinguished marksmen provided for in Par. 605, Blunt's "Small-Arms Firing Regulations," will take place this year at the Bellevue Rifle Range, near Omaha, Nebraska, commencing on August 27, and will be conducted by Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cav.

II. For the competition in which the rifle is used selections will be made by department commanders from those of the class of distinguished marksmen, firing with the rifle, who may be serving in their commands, as follows: Two from the Department of the East, one from the Department of Dakota, two from the Department of the Platte, one from the Department of the Missouri, one from the Department of Texas, two from the Department of the Columbia, one from the Department of California, two from the Department of Arizona, and the selected marksmen directed to report to the Commanding General Department of the Platte on August 21.

III. For the competition in which the carbine is used selections will be made by department commanders from those of the class of distinguished marksmen, firing with the carbine, who may be serving in their commands, as follows: Two from the Department of Dakota, one from the Department of the Platte, one from the Department of the Missouri, one from the Department of Texas, two from the Department of the Columbia, one from the Department of California, two from the Department of Arizona, and the selected marksmen directed to report to the Commanding General Department of the Platte on August 21.

IV. The Commanding General Department of the Platte is charged with the arrangements of all necessary details during the meeting of the teams of distinguished marksmen, and upon the completion of the contests will order all connected with them to return to their respective stations. The travel herein directed is necessary for the public service.

By command of Major General Schofield:

J. C. KELTON, Acting Adjutant-General.

G. O. 11, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, May 22, 1889

On account of field service during a recent emergency, the target practice season at Forts Apache, Bayard, Bowie, Grant, Huachuca and San Carlos is extended.

By order of Colonel Grierson:

WM. J. VOLKMAR, Asst. Adj't-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Acting Judge Advocate, will proceed to Minneapolis on public business (S. O. 55, May 27, D. Dakota).

Capt. Stephen W. Groesbeck, Act'g Judge Adv'te, will take charge and conduct the business of the office of the Adj't-Gen., Dept. Dakota, during the temporary absence of Lieut. Col. Wood, A. A. G. (S. O. 57, May 28, D. Dak.).

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for one month, to take effect June 1, is granted Lieut. Col. H. Clay Wood, Asst. Adj't-Gen. (S. O. 57, May 28, D. Dak.).

Lieut. Col. H. H. Hall, Acting Insp'r. Gen., will proceed on public business to Santa Fe and Fort Union (S. O. 46, May 22, D. Ariz.).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q. M. Dept. are ordered: Captain James M. Marshall, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report to the officer in charge of the general depot of the Q. M.'s Dept. at that place for duty as his assistant, relieving Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M., who will report for duty as assistant to the Chief Q. M. Dept. of Mo., and also to take charge of the construction of the new building to be erected at the post of Fort Leavenworth (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.).

Col. Alexander J. Perry, Adj't. Q. M. Gen., will perform the duties of the Chief C. of Sub. of the Div. and Dept., during the absence on leave of Major J. P. Hawkins, C. S. (S. O. 39, May 28, Div. Pacific).

S. O. 120, directing Major James W. Souilly, Q. M., to visit certain national cemeteries on public business, is amended so as to direct him to visit those at Baton Rouge and Fort Hudson (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John W. Pullman, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Philadelphia, Pa., to the national cemetery at Germantown and Beverly and Finn's Point on public business (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, A. Q. M., Cheyenne,

will proceed to Omaha, Neb., on public business (S. O. 53, May 28, D. Platte).

Major J. G. C. Lee, Chief Q. M., will proceed on public business to Fort Cauby, and return (S. O. 53, May 22, D. Columbia.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. George Adams, Fort Concho, will proceed to Fort Pembina, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Herman Retsch, who will proceed to Jackson Barracks to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Otto H. R. Lorenz, who will proceed to Benicia Barracks for duty (S. O., May 28, H. Q. A.).

A furlough is granted to Com. Sergt. Wm. Mason, Fort Bayard, upon his being relieved by Com. Sergt. Wm. Minser (S. O., May 28, H. Q. A.).

A Roster of the Subsistence Department reaches us this week. There are 26 officers all on duty, except one, Capt. H. G. Sharpe, on leave.

Leave for one month is granted Major John P. Hawkins, C. of Sub., Chief C. Sub., Division Pacific, and Dept. of California (S. O. 39, May 28, Div. Pacific).

Par. 18, S. O. 114, May 17, H. Q. A., directing the assignment of Capt. Douglas M. Scott, C. of S., to relieve Capt. Wm. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., of his duties at the U. S. Mil. Academy, is amended so as to take effect July 1, instead of June 15 (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, to take place about June 3, is granted Capt. Charles A. Allgood, military Store Keeper, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 53, May 28, D. Platte).

Pay Department.

Major Asa B. Carey, paymaster, having reported, is assigned to New York City for station, and will report to the Chief Paymaster of the Division for instructions (S. O. 125, June 3, Div. Atlantic).

Leave for twenty days, to commence as soon as practicable after he shall have completed payments assigned him, is granted Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr. (S. O. 128, June 6, Div. Atlantic.).

Medical Department.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Jefferson R. Kean, asst. surg., is extended fifteen days (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.).

A. A. Surg. Philip G. Wales will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and report for duty (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Wm. C. Borden, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Del Rio on public business (S. O. 33, May 27, D. Texas).

Capt. John J. Cochran, asst. surg., having reported will return to Fort Adams (S. O. 125, June 3, Div. Atlantic).

During the absence on detached service of Lieut. Col. Anthony Heger, surgeon, his duties at Fort Columbus and Governor's Island, will be performed by Capt. James E. Pilcher, asst. surgeon (S. O. 125, June 3, Div. Atlantic).

The leave for seven days granted Capt. W. O. Owen, Jr., asst. surg., Fort Gibson, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 67, May 29, Dept. Mo.).

A. A. Surg. C. A. Sewall will proceed from Whipple Barracks to Fort Verde and report for temporary duty during the absence of Captain William Stephenson, asst. surg., on leave (S. O. 47, May 25, D. Arizona).

Upon the final abandonment of Fort Sisseton, A. A. Surg. David S. Snively will accompany 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy, 3d Inf., and detachment, to Fort Snelling (S. O. 55, May 24, D. Dakota).

Acting Hospital Steward H. J. Linweber will proceed to Fort Abraham Lincoln for examination for the position of hospital steward (S. O. 55, May 24, D. Dakota).

Hospital Steward Thomas J. Burke, Fort McDermit, will proceed to Fort Klamath, to relieve Priv. Smith McMullin, acting hospital steward, who will proceed to Vancouver Barracks for duty (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.).

Capt. James C. Merrill, asst. surg., is detailed member of the board of medical officers to meet at the Military Academy, West Point, June 1, to examine candidates for admission to, etc., vice Capt. Fred. C. Ainsworth, asst. surg., relieved (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.).

Major Passmore Middleton, surgeon, temporarily at Fort Warren, will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., to give his testimony in the case of Priv. Swift. He will then return to his permanent station, St. Francis Barracks (S. O. 126, June 4, Div. Atlantic).

Priv. Henry Lubeck, acting hospital steward, Fort Warren, will be sent to his permanent station, Fort Wadsworth (S. O. 123, June 4, Div. Atlantic).

Acting Hospl. Steward Edward Meagher and two privates of the Hospl. Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, are transferred to duty at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 38, May 24, Div. Pacific).

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will inspect Signal Service property at Nashville (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. George A. Zinn, C. E., will proceed from Willet's Point to New York City on public business (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Francis W. R. Stearns, Fort Concho, will proceed to Fort Clark for duty (S. O., March 26, H. Q. A.).

Col. Adelbert R. Buffington, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal on public business, to attend a meeting of the Army gun factory board (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Rudolph Grieb, Fort D. A. Russell, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Peter E. Monaghan, who will proceed to Fort Niagara, for duty (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John E. Grier, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Governor's Island to the State camp of instruction near Peekskill, on public business connected with the erection of a seacoast battery for the State of New York (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. Henry Wilkins, Fort Jefferson, whose term of service expires June 15, will proceed in season to Key West, and report to Capt. Joseph Y. Porter, asst. surg., for discharge and re-enlistment, Fort Jefferson, Fla. (S. O. 127, June 5, Div. Atlantic).

Major Isaac Arnold, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Fort Monroe Arsenal to Wrightsville, N. C., on public business connected with the erection of a seacoast battery for the State of North Carolina (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.).

Ord. Sergt. James Whelan, now at Fort Custer, Mont. Ty., having been placed upon the retired list, will repair to his home (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.).

THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, and M. Ft. Custer, Mont.; L, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; A and K, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The month of July is substituted for June as the practice season of Troop M, at Fort Custer (S. O. 56, May 27, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel David B. Clendenin.

Hdgrs. B, E, H, I, and M. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; F, Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdgrs. C, E, and M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.

Major Louis T. Morris, having reported, will report for duty to the C. O. Post of San Antonio (S. O. 33, May 27, D. Tex.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. William H. May is extended one month (S. O. 54, June 1, Div. M.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel Chas. E. Compton.

Hdgrs. E, and L, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, F, I, and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; C and H, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; D, Ft. McJannet, Ariz.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; K, Ft. Verde, Ariz.; G, San Carlos, Ariz.

The leave granted Capt. Otto W. Budd, recruiting officer, is extended to June 5 (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.) Leave for two months, from the date of expiration of his recent sick leave, is granted Capt. William A. Thompson, with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

Q. M. Sergt. Joseph J. Hittinger will return to Fort Lowell, with permission to delays eight days en route (S. O. 39, May 28, Div. P.)

5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.

Hdgrs. B, C, G, and K. Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

2d Lieut. M. C. Butler, Jr., Fort Supply, will proceed to Fort Elliott for Court-martial duty (S. O. 67, May 29, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay is, at his own request, relieved from further duty at Fort Myer, Va., and will join his troop (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdgrs. A, C, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; J, and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

1st Lieut. B. H. Cheever, Jr., Fort Crawford, will proceed to Fort Lyon for Court-martial duty (S. O. 66, May 28, Dept. M.)

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

1st Lieut. H. L. Scott is relieved as J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Sill (S. O. 65, May 27, Dept. M.) A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Zachariah H. Burnett, Troop D (S. O. 55, June 5, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, I, and M, Ft. Meade, D. T.; H and L, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; F and G, Ft. Yates, D. T.

Capt. Edward E. Wood, Fort Keogh, is detailed to inspect and select horses for the cavalry service to be delivered at Cheney under contract (S. O. 57, May 28, D. Dak.)

Vet. Surg. R. B. Corcoran, Fort Walla Walla, will rejoin his proper station, Fort Keogh (S. O. 53, May 22, D. Columbia.)

Pvt. James Lewis, Troop A, Fort Meade, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Joseph G. Tilford.

Hdgrs. B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; E, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Sergt. Henry Lee, Troop K, for absence without leave and other offences, has been reduced to the ranks and mulcted \$30.

10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdgrs. A, B, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C, F, and G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

1st Lieut. Charles G. Ayres is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 46, May 22, D. Ariz.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about July 1, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.) The C. O. Fort Apache will grant Chief Musician Claude Goldsberry a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O. 48, May 27, D. Ariz.)

1st Artillery, Colonel Loomis L. Langdon.

Hdgrs. A, C, D, E, G, H, I, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; L, Ft. Mason, Cal.; M, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Canby, Wash. T.

Major John Egan, having reported, will proceed to Fort Canby and assume command of that post (S. O. 53, May 22, D. Columbia.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.

Hdgrs. C, G, and H, Ft. Adams, R. I.; L, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; E, Ft. Probie, Me.; B and D, Ft. Warren, Mass.; A, Ft. Riley, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed is detailed as recorder of the Board of Officers at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 65, May 27, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. H. A. Reed is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 55, May 28, Dept. M.)

Light Bat. A (Grugan) was expected to arrive at Fort Riley about June 1.

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdgrs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; B and M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Light battery.

1st Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, A. D. C., will proceed

to Camp Del Rio on public business (S. O. 33, May 27, D. Tex.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on the completion of the artillery target practice of his battery at Fort Monroe, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Davis, Jr. (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

So much of S. O. 116, May 20, as relates to 1st Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, Adjt., is revoked (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.

Hdgrs. A, C, D, E, G, I, K, L, and M. Ft. McPherson, Ga.; B, Ft. Adams, R. I.; F, Ft. Riley, Kas.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Light battery. Capt. Joseph B. Campbell will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., on public business, and on its completion will return to Fort McPherson (S. O. 128, June 6, Div. A.)

5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.

Hdgrs. E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; B, Ft. Monroe, Va.; D, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

Light battery. Lieut.-Col. Richard Loder will inspect subsistence stores at Fort Wadsworth, for which 1st Lieut. Garland N. Whistler, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 125, June 3, Div. A.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs. A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Capt. William E. Dougherty, with witnesses, as guard, will conduct Pvt. George Johnson, Co. B, Fort Gaston, to Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 42, May 27, D. Cal.)

3rd Infantry, Colonel Edwin C. Mason.

Hdgrs. A, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; G, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.; B, C, F, and I, Ft. Meade, D. T.

Upon the transfer of the military reservation and post buildings of Fort Sisseton to the Agent of the Interior Department, 1st Lieut. Frank B. McCoy and the detachment under his command will proceed to Fort Snelling (S. O. 55, May 24, D. Dak.)

1st Lieut. Philip Reade, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, is detailed for duty with the 2d Regiment of Infantry, Illinois N. G., during the period of its encampment near Springfield, commencing July 6 (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

Capt. James H. Gageby, on leave, will report to Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, Adjutant-General, State of Pennsylvania, at Johnstown, Pa., for temporary duty in assisting in the relief of the sufferers from the flood in that vicinity, he having volunteered his services for that purpose (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Joseph Hale is detailed to visit the camps of the Wisconsin National Guard at the State rifle range near Camp Douglas, from June 17 to 22, July 8 to 13, and Aug. 5 to 10, and at Oshkosh, from Aug. 12 to 17, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampments (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Philip Reade, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will attend the encampments of the Wisconsin National Guard at the State rifle range near Camp Douglas, from June 17 to 22 and Aug. 5 to 10, and at Oshkosh, from Aug. 12 to 17 (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.

Hdgrs. B, and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Ezra P. Ewers (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, on leave, will report to Brig.-Gen. Daniel H. Hastings, Adjutant-General, State of Pennsylvania, at Johnstown, Pa., for temporary duty in assisting in the relief of the sufferers from the flood in that vicinity, he having volunteered his services for that purpose (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdgrs. G, and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; I, Newport Barracks, Ky.

2d Lieut. A. B. Shattuck and W. C. Bennett, Fort Crawford, will proceed to Fort Lyon for Court-martial duty (S. O. 66, May 28, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Robert R. Stevens is further extended one month on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William M. Wherry is constituted a Board of Survey to fix the responsibility for damage to C. and E. at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, Cincinnati, O., for which Capt. James M. Ropes, 8th Cav., recruiting officer, is accountable (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs. B, C, and E, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; A and H, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; D and F, Ft. Logan, Colo.

Leave for five months, to take effect on or about June 15, is granted Capt. Daniel Robinson (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs. A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C, D, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. John McE. Hyde, Adjt., is extended ten days (S. O. 55, June 5, Div. M.)

9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.

Hdgrs. B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Winkate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Major Richard Comba is assigned to station at Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (S. O. 48, May 27, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs. A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs. E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Capt. H. G. Brown, Fort Yates, is detailed to inspect certain stock and work cattle to be delivered under contract at Standing Rock Agency (S. O. 55, May 24, D. Dak.)

Capt. J. H. Hurs, Fort Bennett, is detailed to inspect certain stock and work cattle to be delivered

under contract at Cheyenne River Agency (S. O. 55, May 24, D. Dak.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. John M. Norvell is further extended two months on Surgeon's certificate (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Stephen C. Mills is further extended on Surgeon's certificate until such time as final action shall have been had on his pending application for extension of sick leave (S. O., June 4, H. Q. A.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.

Hdgrs. B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

1st Lieut. C. J. Hall is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Sill (S. O. 65, May 27, Dept. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

During the absence on leave of Col. T. M. Anderson, Major C. A. Wikoff will assume command of his regiment and the post of Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 55, May 24, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. C. A. Johnson, Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 55, May 24, D. Columbia.)

The leave for one month granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Johnson is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 39, May 28, Div. P.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs. E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff, Fort Randall, is detailed to inspect certain stock and work cattle to be delivered at Crow Creek and Lower Brulé Agencies (S. O. 55, May 24, D. Dak.)

Capt. John W. Bean will report to Col. Edwin C. Mason, 3d Inf., president Army Retiring Board at St. Paul, for examination by the Board (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

1st Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, Fort Douglas, will perform the duties of Depot Quartermaster at Ogden during the absence of Capt. Allgood (S. O. 53, May 28, D. Platte.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Henry R. Mizer.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

A furlough for four months, to take effect about June 10, is granted Sergt. George J. Schlegel, Co. K (S. O. 55, June 3, Div. M.)

19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Hdgrs. A, G, H, and I, San Antonio, Tex.; D, E, and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; K, Ft. Concho, Tex.; B and C, Mt. Vernon Bks., Ala.

The Hdgrs., Field, Staff, Band, and four companies, under command of the Colonel, will proceed from San Antonio to Galveston on June 3. Upon arrival at Galveston, Col. Smith will take command of the U. S. troops of all arms present, and will direct such drills and manoeuvres as shall be approved by the Department Commander. After the breaking up of the encampment on or about June 15, the troops will return to their stations (S. O. 33, May 27, D. Tex.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Capt. J. N. Coe, Fort Assiniboine, is detailed to inspect certain stock and work cattle to be delivered under contract at Fort Belknap Agency (S. O. 55, May 24, D. Dak.)

Capt. William S. McCaskey is detailed for duty at the camps of the Illinois National Guard near Springfield, from July 6 to Aug. 26, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampments (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and G, Ft. Totten, D. T.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Capt. C. W. Miner, Fort Totten, is detailed to inspect certain stock and work cattle to be delivered under contract at Devil's Lake Agency (S. O. 55, May 24, D. Dak.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Sharp, Fort A. Lincoln, is extended seven days (S. O. 56, May 27, D. Dak.)

The retirement from active service, June 2, by operation of law, of Capt. Francis Clarke, is announced (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdgrs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Pvt. Robert Donovan, Co. B, Fort Brady, is transferred to the Hospital Corps as a private (S. O., June 3, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdgrs. A, D, and F, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; B, C, E, and K, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G and H, San Carlos, Ariz.; I, Ft. Thomas, Ariz.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. John Little (S. O. 48, May 27, D. Ariz.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs. G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

Capt. Gaines Lawson, Fort Missoula, will proceed to Helena on public business (S. O. 56, May 27, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. Ulysses G. McAlexander is transferred from Co. D to Co. H (S. O., May 31, H. Q. A.)

(For Late Army Orders see page 548.)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending June 1, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

1st Lieutenant Augustus R. Ebert, Regimental Quartermaster 2d Infantry, to be Captain, May 27, 1889, vice McKeever, retired from active service.

1st Lieutenant P. Henry Ray, 8th Infantry, to be

Captain, May 27, 1889, vice Winslow, retired from active service.

21 Lieutenant John Stafford, 8th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, May 27, 1889, vice Ray, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Brigadier-General Richard C. Drum, Adjutant-General, May 28, 1889 (not June 30, 1882).

Captain Samuel McKeever, 24 Infantry, May 27, 1889 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

Captain Gordon Winslow, 8th Infantry, May 27, 1889 (section 1251, Revised Statutes).

CASUALTIES.

Captain George F. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon, resigned May 31, 1889.

Private William Tobin (retired), died May 26, 1889, at Highland Falls, New York.

Military Academy.

Leave based on Surgeon's certificate is granted Cadet George Montgomery, 2d Class, from June 15 until Aug. 8 (S. O., May 29, H. Q. A.).

Leave on Surgeon's certificate is granted Cadet Joseph Frazier, 3d Class, from June 15 until Aug. 15 (S. O., June 1, H. Q. A.).

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Bidwell, Cal., June 5. Detail: Capt. James N. Wheelan and Colon Augur, 2d Cav.; Capt. Frank H. Edmunds and 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry I. Raymond, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Francis G. Irwin, Jr., and David L. Brainard, 2d Cav.; and 1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Bretz, 2d Cav., J. A. (S. O. 41, May 25, D. Cal.).

At San Francisco, Cal., May 29. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Inf.; Capt. John W. Dilbeck, 1st Art.; Capt. Gustavus C. Joanne, 2d Cav.; Capt. Lowell A. Chamberlain, 1st Art.; Capt. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; Capt. Allen Capron and Gilbert P. Cotton, 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Patterson and John V. White, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Vogdes and 2d Lieut. Samson L. Faison, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles T. Menober and Fremont P. Peck, 1st Art.; and 1st Lieut. Clement L. Best, Jr., 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 41, May 25, D. Cal.).

At Fort Randall, Dak., June 8. Detail: Capt. Casper H. Conrad, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, John W. Bean, and Stephen R. Stafford, 2d Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, Edward Lloyd, William N. Blow, Jr., and Robert C. Williams, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 56, May 27, D. Dak.).

At Fort Yates, Dak., June 3. Detail: Capt. Hugh G. Brown and David J. Fraude, 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Barth, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. David J. Baker, Jr., 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Phelps, 8th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 56, May 27, D. Dak.).

At Fort Sully, Dak., June 3. Detail: Capt. Alexander B. MacGowan, John L. Iven, and George S. Wilson, 1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tashin, 2d Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, George J. Godfrey, and Earl C. Carnahan, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Daniel F. Angium, 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 56, May 27, D. Dak.).

At Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dak., June 3. Detail: Major William H. Powell, 22d Inf.; Capt. John Pittman, Ord. Dept.; Capt. James Halloran, 12th Inf.; Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Sharpe, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Bard P. Schenck, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 56, May 27, D. Dak.).

At Fort Assiniboine, Mont., June 5. Detail: Major David D. Van Valzah, Capt. Abram A. Harbach, John A. Manley, and John B. Rodman, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frederick D. Sharp, 50th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Polz, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter L. Taylor and Archibald A. Cabanis, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edward Anderson, 15th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Wilson Chase, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Michael J. Leinhan, 20th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 57, May 28, D. Dak.).

At Fort Lyon, Colo., June 3. Detail: Capt. W. M. Waterbury, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. L. Phillips, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Cheever, Jr., 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. McK. Williamson, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 8th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. S. Grimsd, 13th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 56, May 27, D. Dak.).

At Fort Reno, I. T., June 3. Detail: Major Gerald Russell and Capt. A. E. Woodson, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. Van R. Hoff, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Robert London, R. Q. M., F. W. Foster, and A. C. Macomb, and 2d Lieut. J. M. Carson, Jr., 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. A. Penn, Jr., 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. J. M. Jenkins, 5th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 61, May 28, Dept. M.).

At Fort Porter, N. Y., June 6. Detail: Major Samuel Overshine, Capt. Otis W. Pollock and Richard L. Eskridge, 23d Inf.; Capt. Louis M. Maus, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Charles Hay, Sub. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards and James K. Thompson, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 126, June 4, Div. A.).

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., June 10. Detail: Major John H. Page, 11th Inf.; Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith, 23d Inf.; Capt. John D. Hall, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Albert L. Myer, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, 23d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Watkins, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Eugene L. Loveridge, 11th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 128, June 6, Div. A.).

Court of Inquiry.

A Court of Inquiry, to consist of Major J. M. Bacon, Capt. Myles Moynan, and 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. J. C. Gresham, 7th Cav., Recorder, will meet at Fort Riley, Kas., June 15, to investigate certain allegations made against 1st Sergt. Thomas Carrigan, Troop C, 7th Cav., by non-commissioned officers of the same troop (S. O. 65, May 27, Dept. M.).

Artillery Practice.—The powder charge for the 4½-inch cast iron siege rifle and for the 30-pounder Parrott rifle is 3½ pounds of cannon powder, and practice with these guns may be resumed, using this charge of powder. (Letter A. G. O., May 21, '89).

U. S. INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL, FORT LEAVENWORTH.

The final examination of the present class commenced June 1, at 10 A. M., and was continued daily this week. The staff, consisting of Major Jacob Kline, 24th Inf.; Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., 13th Inf.; William A. Rafferty, 6th Cav.; Carl A. Woodruff, 2d Art.; J. G. D. Knight, Engr. Corps, and 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav., Secretary of the School and Staff, were the Board of Examiners. The examination as to subjects was: 1. Law, constitutional and international; 2. Photography; 3. Infantry fire tactics; 4. Hippology and bits and biting; 5. Engineering; 6. Artillery; 7. Military hygiene; 8. Building superintendence; 9. Art of war. Upon the conclusion of the examination, the Staff will fix the relative standing of officers in each study, for the entire school course of two years, and also in general merit, as determined by the staff reports covering each of the terms into which the course has been divided.

COURTS-MARTIAL OF OFFICERS.

BEFORE A G. C. M. at Columbus Barracks, O., of which Major William L. Kellogg, 10th Inf., was president, was tried—2d Lieut. John C. Walshe, Signal Corps. Charge I.—"Making a fraudulent claim against the U. S." Four specifications, alleging that he, Lieut. Walshe, did make claims for and collect from the U. S. the sum of \$96. for commutation of quarters for the months of Nov. and Dec., 1888, and Jan. and Feb., 1889, he having occupied public quarters in Cincinnati during those months. Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Specification.—That he did occupy public quarters from about Nov. 1, 1888, until about Feb. 1, 1889, and did fail to report the fact to the Chief Signal Officer, as required by General Orders." Charge III.—"Behaving himself with disrespect toward his commanding officer." Three specifications, alleging that he, while on duty and in the presence of the enlisted men serving under him, did use the following contemptuous and disrespectful language against his commanding officer, Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, to wit: "Who is Greely? He is nobody; he is as mad as a March hare, and would never be where he is but for influence that put him over able men," or words of a similar import. "Greely is a rascal and murderer, and would not now have his shoulder-straps if the truth was known. Some of the men in the Signal Service know this and he is trying to get them out," or words of a similar import. "Greely is a murderer;" and that, when cautioned by Sergeant Jenkins that the other enlisted men could hear him, did further say: "I don't care; I am simply repeating what I have heard." Charge IV.—"Violation of the 19th Article of War." Specification.—"In this, that he did use the following contemptuous and disrespectful words against the President of the United States, to wit: 'Look at Cleveland's Cabinet; that shows the kind of a man he is. Whoever heard of Endicott until Cleveland dug him out of some unknown hole in Massachusetts? He is about as fit to be Secretary of War as an office boy,' or words of a similar import. Charge V.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Specification.—"In that he, when asked officially by Capt. Jas. Allen, 3d Cav., for a copy of the order requiring officers to report to the Chief Signal Officer when they occupied public quarters, did say that he knew nothing of the existence of such an order; that, so far as he knew, no such order had ever been received at his station; which statement was false and made with the intent to deceive, as in fact the said order was on file in Lieut. Walshe's office." Plea to the four specifications: to Charge I.—"Guilty except so much as alleges fraud." To the charge, "Not guilty." Charge II.—"Not guilty." Charge III.—"Not guilty." Charge IV.—"Not guilty." Charge V.—"Not guilty." Finding.—Not guilty throughout, and the court does therefore acquit him. The proceedings, finding, and acquittal are approved. (G. C. M. 28, H. Q. A., May 27, 1889.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 5, 1889.

TO THE great disappointment of the hundreds of excursionists who visited the post on Decoration Day, the weather proved very unpropitious. The best was made of this fact, however, by the sightseers, who thronged the riding hall in the morning. In the afternoon a cavalry drill took place on the plain which was witnessed by a large number of spectators. But few decorations were placed in the cemetery. Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., decorated the grave of Gen. Kilpatrick.

The farewell dinner at the mess, which occurred on Friday evening, was attended by a number of visitors in spite of the stormy weather. Covers were laid for forty six. Prof. Kendrick presided, taking his old place, and looking much the same as ever, and with all the dignity and courtesy as of old. Lieuts. Homer and Price were among the visitors. Nine of the members of the Board of Visitors have arrived: Prof. Lewis D. Brown, Prof. C. M. Pinkerton, the Rev. Dr. B. W. Chidlaw, the Rev. Arthur Edwards, Dr. Nathan S. Lincoln, Capt. Charles King, Gen. Lewis Wallace, Messrs. J. W. Daniel and S. M. Robertson. Senator Davis is expected to arrive shortly. Gen. Lewis Wallace has been elected president and the Rev. Arthur Edwards secretary of the Board.

Saturday, June 1, was so stormy, the rain pouring in torrents all day, that the examination was the only part of the programme which could be carried out, the mortar battery drill and the serenade for the Board having been necessarily postponed in the former and omitted in the latter case.

On Sunday the weather was all that could be desired, and after the preceding week this state of things was heartily appreciated. The Rev. Arthur Edwards preached an excellent sermon at the chapel services, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Chidlaw and the Rev. Arthur Edwards attended the cadet prayer meeting in the Dialectic Hall. The Rev. Dr. Chidlaw conducted the morning services at the Presbyterian Church at Highland Falls.

The examination of the 1st Class in law, which was begun on Saturday, will, it is thought, be concluded to day. The examination in engineering will follow. The cadets, at the beginning with the lowest sections, which has prevailed for the past few years, has been followed this year. This morning some excellent recitations were made in law by first section men.

A salute for the Board of Visitors was fired at 4.45 this afternoon, at which time the Board, accompanied by the officers of the post, marched to the parade ground, where a review took place. Senator and Mrs. Davis arrived just in time for the review. After the review a reception was given by Gen. and Mrs. Parke. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Michie, Miss Chidlaw, Miss Parke, Miss Hawkins, and Miss Michie. The pleasant parlors of the Superintendent's quarters were crowded to their utmost capacity. Among the many present were: Prof. and Mrs. Postelwitz, Prof. and Mrs. Tiltman, Prof. and Mrs. Winthrop, Prof. and Mrs. Merour, Lieut. and Mrs. R. W. W. Miss Pennington, Miss Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Pettit, Miss Sharp, Miss Dent, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieut. and Mrs. Goethals, Dr. and Mrs. Kneeder, Miss Van Buren, Lieut. and Mrs. Alvord, Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoskins, Lieut. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Lundgren, Capt. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Brade, Lieut. and Mrs. Hodge, Miss Reynolds, Miss Jackson, Lieut. and Mrs. Doyle, Miss McMurray, Capt. and Mrs. Derby, Lieut. and Mrs. Hale, Capt. Metcalfe, Williams, and Dorst, Lieut. Crane, Bellingham, Hardin, Hodges, Taylor, Landis, and Noyes, Gen. Israel Vogdes, Mrs. S. R. Roe, the Misses Talley, Miss Newlands, Lieut. and Mrs. Edgerton, Col. Aroen, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, the Rev. W. R. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Loubman, and many others. In the evening a serenade was given to the Board on the lawn in front of the hotel. The following selections were given: 1. "Si j'étais Roi." 2. "Amaryllis." 3. "La Gitana." 4. "Chimes of Normandy." 5. "Sweet and Low." 6. "Jolly Brothers."

Among the visitors at the post at present are: Miss Pennington, a guest of Mrs. Rowan; Miss Van Buren, who is visiting Mrs. Kneeder, and Miss White, from the Academy. Mrs. Winslow, mother of Cadet Winslow, of the 1st Class; Miss Wilson, of Washington; Miss Barker, Mrs. Barker, and Miss Chamberlaine, relatives of Cadet Chamberlaine; Mr.

and Mrs. W. G. Davies and Miss Davies, are among the guests at the West Point Hotel.

Mrs. R. J. D. Irwin, wife of Dr. Irwin, and the Misses Irwin, and the wife and daughters of Dr. Charles Alexander, are at Cassin's.

Lieuts. Dodds and Hodges have been appointed to wait upon the Board of Visitors. It is to be regretted that the number of ladies accompanying the Board is very small, two only having arrived—Miss Chidlaw, daughter of Dr. Chidlaw, and the wife of the Hon. C. K. Davis. Mrs. King and Mrs. Wallace are expected.

The examination of the 1st Class in Engineering will occur Tuesday, and perhaps part of Wednesday. On Tuesday afternoon, if clear, the ride on the plain will take place.

JUNE 5.—The examination is progressing rapidly. Engineering was finished on Tuesday. Ordnance and Gunnery and Spanish yet remain for the 1st Class. On Wednesday the 2d Class was examined in Philosophy and the 3d Class in French. After French has been completed, the examination of the 1st Class in Spanish will take place.

The ride on the plain took place on Tuesday afternoon, and was, as usual, watched with interest by large numbers of spectators. The Board of Visitors witnessed the drill from a tent erected on the camp ground. Contrary to the usual custom, there was no charging. So many accidents had occurred in past years during the charges, owing to the fact that there is not sufficient space for this purpose, that it has been considered safer to omit this part of the programme. The entire 1st Class took part in the drill.

On Tuesday evening a serenade was given to the Board. These serenades will be given every evening during the stay of the Board of Visitors.

The cadets have donned their white duck trousers, and the appearance of the battalion is very much improved thereby.

The Hon. George W. Steele, of Indiana, is the only member of the Board who has not yet arrived.

Battalion drill will take place this afternoon, weather permitting.

In the midst of the gaiety of this pleasant season has come the sad news of the Johnstown disaster. Lieut. Bidle, of the Engineers, has been ordered to Johnstown with thirty men from the Engineer Detachment. They started for the scene of disaster last evening, taking a number of pontoon boats to assist in building bridges. Rations have been taken for ten days.

Large numbers of visitors are arriving daily at the hotels and at the officers' quarters. Among them are many Army people and relatives of cadets. Prof. Curtis spent a short time at the post recently. Mrs. and Miss Stockham, mother and sister of Cadet Stockham, of the 1st Class, the mother and sister of Cadet Snow, 2d Class, the father of Cadet Ellis, 1st Class, Mrs. and Miss Livermore, parents and sister of Cadet Livermore, 3d Class, the mother and sister of Cadet O'Connell, 4th Class, the parents and sister of Cadet Chamberlaine, 4th Class. Mrs. and Miss Edison, Mrs. and Miss Casey are among the guests at the West Point Hotel. The parents of Cadet Harsell, of the 1st Class, are at the Highland Villa.

It is expected that the examination of the 1st Class will have been completed before Saturday. A hop is contemplated for Saturday evening, and a hop or german for Monday evening.

The graduating ball bids fair to equal in size previous entertainments of the kind. Already the summer programme has been laid out. The camp will be called Mokenzie. The hops, the invitations for which have already been issued, will occur on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, during the encampment, and will be under the management of the following cadets: Hop managers of the Class of '90—Swain, Butts, H. D. Todd, Jr., Fox, Kravenbuhl, M. F. Davis, Wallace, Hearn and Marshall. Hop managers of the Class of '91—Kirby, Walker, Prince, Palmer, Weeks, Chamberlaine and B. S. Arnold.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT McHENRY, MD.

JUNE 5, 1889.

THIS post was the scene of a very enjoyable hop, given by the officers and ladies of the garrison, last Tuesday evening from 8.30 to 12.30 A. M. The hospital ward, which is a large and airy apartment, had been beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, and the floor, which is a new one, could not have been better for dancing. The post orchestra, which is under the leadership of Butler Delany, of Bat. D, furnished the music, and although very few practicians had been done, they did very well indeed. For the accommodation of the guests from the city a special car waited until the hop was over, so that nothing had been left undone in making the arrangements complete. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Livingston, Miss Livingston, Miss Gertrude Livingston, Mrs. Lescar and her son, Mr. Lescar of Washington, Maj. and Mrs. Myrick, Miss May Myrick, Mr. Harry Myrick and Miss Perry, Dr. and Mrs. Byrne, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrold and Miss Harrold, Lieut. Williams and Mrs. Hewitt, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodward, Lieut. Squier, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cottman, Miss Chubb, Miss Fisher and Miss Serena Fisher, Miss Mitchell, Miss Parkhurst, Miss Harrison, Miss Ewell, and Messrs. Cottman, Stokes, Owens, Bucherer, Taylor, Hatfield, Mitchell, Keech, Mixer, Williams, Barry, Adams and Fessenden.

Refreshments were served at 11.00 P. M., and at 12.00 A. M. the company dispersed, feeling that the first attempt at a hop had been a success in every respect.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BUFORD, D. T.

MAY 26, 1889.

THE target season is well under way, and it looks much as though sharpshooters would be left in the cold and marksmen less plentiful than sharpshooters were last year. Quite a number of the last batch of recruits took French leave after the paymaster's visit. They propose to summer elsewhere.

With spring we have once more polished our best dress, and battalion inspection, preceded by a review or by a short battalion drill, is the regular Sunday morning programme of late. Canteens and baversacks are worn, and sorely try the steadfastness of color of the white facings on the full dress uniform while the tin cup "distillabulates" in unison with the step.

Diphtheria has disappeared at last. Sad havoc it played among dear friends, and a sad wreck of a fine soldier is one who recovered.

Indian scout John Brugger, who fell from a bridge and broke his back in June last, is now able to get about on crutches.

Capt. Hedburg, lately appointed to the 15th Infantry, reported for duty on Tuesday.

There has been abundance of rain, and the gardens smile with delight.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, NORTH DAKOTA.

MAY 31, 1889.

MEMORIAL DAY was fittingly observed at this post despite the absence of flowers, quite an elaborate programme being successfully carried out. At 5 P. M., in the post hall, appropriately draped, after an introductory address and the opening prayer, G. A. R., by the post commander, Major W. H. Powell, 22d Infantry, the following programme was gone through with: Instrumental selections, by Messrs. Shepard, Martin and Springer; Vocal—National anthem, "America," and "Nearer My God to Thee," entire audience; Address, by Lieut. W. O. Clark, U. S. A.; Vocal quartette, "Silence," Messrs. Carney, Richardson, Cisco and Worthington; Reading of poem, "Cover Them Over," Capt. James Halloran, U. S. A.; Lieut. Clark's address was a brilliant effort and was well received.

The recent promotion of 1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, 22d

to the adjutancy of the 12th Foot is a source of gratification to his friends at this post, and they are legion.

Co. I, 23d Infantry, stationed here, is in the anomalous condition of being commanded by an officer of another regiment, 2d Lieut. Bard P. Schoenck, 12th Infantry. Its captain, Bvt. Major Francis Clarke, is at his home awaiting retirement; 1st Lieut. A. C. Sharpe was called East in an emergency, and 2d Lieut. E. A. Root is at the Leavenworth school. Macduff's 50 per cent. is "seen" and doubled in this case.

The post is in the throes of a violent attack of febris basillalis each company having its own uniformed nine, and their manner of pounding the sphere is something wonderful to behold. The nine of Co. F, 12th Infantry, is known as the "Tigers," a reususcitation of their Arizona soubriquet.

The latest on *du*, now that Dakota has attained statehood, is the building of a six-company Fort Lincoln at Bismarck, to which our larses, penates, and other *priso-a-bras* are next to be transported. That village is making preparations for a big 4th of July, the Constitutional Convention meeting there on that auspicious date. They expect the 12th Infantry Band from Fort Yates, all the Lincoln garrison, two troops of cavalry from somewhere—in short, they want the earth, and the Q. M. D. to put a fence around it. U. M.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

CAPTAIN WHIPPLE, Chief Ordnance Officer, has sent in his resignation as secretary of the Army Co-operative Fire Association. There is some talk of selecting Lieut. Reed, 2d Art., for the place.

Capt. Jeremiah Schindler, 6th Inf., left May 29, for Philadelphia, with his family, expecting to be absent about four months. The captain will be missed from the garrison.

Lieut. John N. White, 1st Art., after a pleasant stay of two days with Lieutenant Taylor, 14th Inf., and family has left for Mississippi, where he goes on duty as Military Instructor at the State University.

In connection with a fire which took place on May 22 at Fort Leavenworth, the post commander says in orders: "The promptness and energy shown by the enlisted men at the fire this morning and their disregard of danger calls for and merits the approval and commendation of the commanding officer." How very different sounds this praise of the enlisted men than a recent slander of them in the *Sword and Shield* by an individual that has no knowledge of the enlisted men at all.

Dr. A. I. Comfort left Sunday for Fort Gibson, I. T., for temporary duty, in place of Dr. Owen, whose child is very sick, and it being necessary to take the same to Virginia for treatment.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., left Thursday, accompanied by her daughter Cora, to attend the marriage of her eldest son, Frank, to be married June 5 to Miss Glade. Miss Cora Taylor is to be married in the fall to Mr. E. A. Strout, of Seattle, Wash. Ty., a prominent young merchant of that place.

Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas has been assigned to duty with troops in Oklahoma.

Adjutant-General Greene went to Topeka May 31.

Col. Charles Page, Medical Director, left May 31 for Excelsior Springs, to be absent a few days.

John Fryer, son of Surgeon B. E. Fryer, U. S. A., Kansas City, was a visitor during the week. John feels at home whenever he comes to Fort Leavenworth. He spent a number of years here in his boyish days. He is now a prominent chemist of Kansas City and should, in all probability, be called Prof. Fryer.

Col. F. Wade, 5th Cav., has been suddenly called to the bedside of his mother who is expected to live only a few days.

Another such letter of Senator Plumb's and the Army will become demoralized. Every man in the Military Prison now believes he should be on the outside and those out ought to be put in.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, WYO.

The *Times* has these items:

The post canteen is in a flourishing condition. It is in charge of 1st Lieut. Geo. Rubien, 17th Infantry. Captains Clarence E. Bennett and Wm. M. Van Horne, 17th Infantry, compose the canteen council.

Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Infantry, is a subject for congratulation. A Duluth paper states that he is the owner of 100 acres of land near Duluth, Minn., for which he has been offered \$10,000. The same land cost him about \$600 eight years ago.

Lieut.-Col. Burt, 7th Infantry, and Lieut. Howell recently passed through Cheyenne, en route to their new stations.

Lieut. C. G. Dwyer, 31st Infantry, was present at a large and fashionable german at Fort D. A. Russell May 15. He was on his way East from Fort Bridger, Wyo., on leave.

Lieut. R. W. Dowdy, 17th Infantry, after nearly a year's absence, has returned greatly improved in health.

Lieut. W. R. Dashiell, 17th Infantry, has the class in signalling at Fort Russell under instruction.

FORT McPHERSON, GA.

The *Atlanta Journal* says:

Gen. E. P. Alexander, better known as "Porter" Alexander, who resigned May 1, 1861, though not a member of Gen. McPherson's class, was his most intimate friend when the War broke out. McPherson begged of him to remain on duty in California, far away from any participation in the strife, but a brave and loyal spirit overcame all feelings, however deep-seated, of friendship and comradeship, and both went their separate ways, each to high rank and great distinction, and the most distinguished to a soldier's heroic death at the early age of 35 years. And now, after a lapse of a quarter of a century, Gen. Alexander, as a silent but touching tribute to his lamented comrade, as president of the Georgia Central Railroad, erects at Fort McPherson the most attractive and elegant little passenger depot—gothic in style—to be found on the entire line of his road. It seems a sort of recognition of the old-time friendship of these two soldiers that in locating Fort McPherson it should have been put at the point it now occupies. The very name will insure to its officers and soldiers, so long as Gen. Alexander has a voice in the control of the Central railroad, favors and courtesies that no stranger would feel like granting. In no heart on earth is the memory of Gen. McPherson more tenderly cherished than in that of his old comrade of the "Pacific slope."

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

The *San Antonio Times* says:

Mrs. Weber, wife of Lieut. J. H. Weber, left May 27 to join her husband at Hot Springs, Ark.

Col. H. W. Lawton, Inspector-General, passed through the city May 27, on his way to Fort Clark on official duty. Col. Lawton was formerly stationed here and his old acquaintances will be pleased to learn that he will return in a few days and make a short stay at San Antonio.

Troop H, 3d Cavalry, Capt. H. W. Wesells, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers arrived May 28, after a hot march from Fort McIntosh. The troop will remain until the return of the Galveston party, about the middle of June, and then go into practice at the rifle range. This is one of the circus troops, the horses having been trained by Lieut. Dodd to move to the sound of the bugle—to charge, trot, walk, stop and lie down to the respective calls.

The Senate Committee to investigate the question of irrigation has started on its rounds and will take in San Antonio. The members won't have much to do when they reach here. Gen. Stanley has ordered his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Rumbough, and Dr. Borden to find out all there is in this country about irrigation.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER J. J. BRICE, U. S. N., is temporarily sojourning at Hot Springs, Ark.

THE NAVY.

BENJAMIN F. TRACY, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atl. Station.—R.-Adm. Bancroft Gherardt.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain J. O'Kane. At New York Navy-yard. Will leave soon for Haytian waters.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Temporary flagship N. A. S. Arrived at New York May 29. Will shift flag of admiral to the Boston.

OSIPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. Left Hampton Roads, Va., May 25, for Cape Haytien, Hayti, and arrived there June 3.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Rockwell. At New York Navy-yard.

S. Atlantic Station.—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gault.

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Piekman. Ordered home. Was reported by telegraph at Montevideo, Uruguay, May 14. Expects to arrive at Hampton Roads about July 18.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Allen V. Reed. At Maldonado, Uruguay, April 20.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Assuncion, Paraguay, May 22.

European Station.—A. R.-Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. A cable announces her arrival at Port Said, Egypt, June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. Was at Genoa May 7. Will be relieved by the *Chicago*, and expected to return to New York about September, 1889.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Ohas. H. Davis. Ordered to New York. Address mail to care of commandant of Brooklyn Navy-yard, N. Y. Arrived at Gibraltar May 6 from Villefranche.

Pacific Station.—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimbberly. Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. T. Woodward. At Navy-yard, Mare Island. Ordered to Honolulu at request of the State Department.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. G. Green. At Samoa May 21.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, May 29. All well.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan. Arrived at Payta, Peru, May 4.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 3 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. Off Apia, Samoa, April 6, and was ordered to proceed to Pago-Pago. Will remain at the latter place until further orders.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At Apia May 10. To sail to Auckland, New Zealand to have damage, sustained by storm, made good—will probably wait the arrival of the *Alert* before sailing.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. A. D. Hodgson, in charge. At Mare Island, Cal., for repairs.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns. Will be continued on the Navy list until sold or otherwise disposed of.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns. Wrecked by hurricane at Apia, Samoa, March 15. Will be continued on Navy list until sold or otherwise disposed of.

Asiatic Station.—Rear Admiral G. E. Belknap.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer sails from San Francisco June 20 and 29.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Comdr. N. M. Dyer. En route for Kobe and Nagasaki, Japan, April 24—was to proceed to Shanghai, China, later.

MONOGACY, 3d rate 6 guns. At Yokohama, Japan. Lieut. Commander W. W. Reisinger is at present in charge of the vessel. The vessel will be repaired and continued on the station.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain F. V. McNair. At Yokohama, Japan, April 24.

PALOS, 4th rate, 7 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Chemulpo, Korea, April 24.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Mozambique June 5.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns. Commander P. F. Harrington. At Annapolis fitting out for summer cruise of cadets. Will sail about June 10.

JAMESTOWN, 12 guns. Comdr. B. P. Lamberton. At Coasters' Island Harbor, R. I. To sail on her summer cruise.

Address mail for the vessel as follows: Until July 1, care U. S. Consul, Cherbourg, France, and after that date care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, England. Was to leave Newport, May 29, on their summer cruise, visiting Cherbourg, Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Madeira.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coasters' Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. At New York, undergoing repairs.

CHICAGO, 1st rate, 14 guns, Capt. H. B. Robeson. At New York Navy-yard. Will go to Europe as

flagship of the squadron. It is not known at present when she will sail.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieut. Comdr. A. J. Iverson. En route to Norfolk and Washington.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander E. M. Shepard. At New York.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 galleons). Commander H. F. Pickens. At Erie, Pa.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs. Will probably be assigned as flagship of Asiatic station.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. On the Southern coast of California on survey duty. Address mail to care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School. On her summer cruise. The programme of the cruise is as follows: Leave Newport May 25, leave Fayal, Azores, June 14; leave Cadiz, Spain, July 2; leave Funchal, Madeira Islands, July 14; arrive back at Glen Cove Aug. 8. Mail to the *St. Mary's* may be addressed to Cadiz up to June 9, Funchal June 30.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Stockton. Sailed from Tacoma, W. T., for Sitka, Alaska, May 27.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, 3d rate, 6 guns. Commander F. E. Chadwick. At New York.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

St. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Will probably be put out of commission and used as a coal bulk at Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York. Captain L. A. Beardslee will command on July 1.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCurley, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Juniata—At Newport, R. I. Has been assigned to the training service.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished. Comdr. James M. Forsyth ordered to command.

Iroquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal. Commander Josiah Bishop ordered to command May 15. Expected to be ready May 15, at which date officers are ordered to report.

Portsmouth—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs. Expected to be completed about June 15, when officers will be ordered. Comdr. S. W. Terry will probably command.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

SECRETARY TRACY has issued orders to the General Storekeepers at New York to ship all the sea bread to Johnston that can be possibly spared. It has also been determined to send other Naval stores to the sufferers.

An attempt will be made to remove the guns and other fittings of *H. M. S. Sultan*. This will involve the blowing up of the upper deck. As to the efforts made to save the vessel after she struck, there will be an inquiry as soon as the Duke of Edinburgh is sufficiently convalescent to enable him to be present.

The proposed regulations, changing the ratings of petty officers and seamen of the Navy, have been subjected to a further revision by the Bureau of Equipment and recruiting, and are again with the Secretary of the Navy, who, it is expected, will soon submit the papers to the President for his approval.

It is expected that the repairs on the schooner *Portsmouth*, now at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., will be completed about June 15, when the officers and crew will be assigned her. It was understood that the command of the ship would be given to Comdr. James H. Sands, but as that officer is abroad on leave of absence, it is now thought that Comdr. Silas W. Terry, at present a member of the Naval Examining Board, will be ordered to the command.

The first session of the court of inquiry regarding the handling of the *Panlic* in the hurricane of May 21, was held at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, June 4. Capt. C. H. Rockwell of the *Panlic*, testified that every precaution was used, but when the hurricane struck her she was driven on her beam ends, although she did not have an inch of canvas stretched. It was a matter of necessity to cut the masts away. Lieut. Richmond, the navigator, said the ship was overspread. Every precaution was taken to save her and she was well handled. The men worked in hot water up to their waists.

The new regulations to carry into effect the three acts of Congress, providing an outfit of clothing to apprentices on enlistment, a system of deposits for seamen, and a home on shipboard for discharged men, have been formulated by a board consisting of Pay Director Richard Washington and Captain L. A. Beardslee. They are now before the Secretary of the Navy, awaiting approval and official promulgation in General Orders. The text of the three acts have been published in the *JOURNAL* and also the fact that the system adapted for recovering and accounting for deposits is similar to that in vogue in the Army.

THE U. S. S. *Fortune* was docked at the New York Navy-yard for repairs to her rudder.

The contractors for the new cruiser *Baltimore* have notified the Navy Department that the preliminary trial of the ship will take place on June 15 in the Delaware River.

AFTER the cruiser *Atlanta* was put off the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, June 4, she began to settle, and an investigation discovered four feet of water in her hold. Some one had stupidly left the valves open and the vessel would soon have sunk alongside her dock. The valves were closed and the water pumped out.

THE *Yorktown* has received a coat of white paint, similar to that on the *Boston*, which has been put on over the cruiser's old coat of black. With the painting of the *Boston* and *Yorktown* in white, and the contemplated painting of the new cruisers in the same color, it appears that white is to be the coming color of the Navy's ships.

ADVISES from the Brooklyn Navy-yard this week state that the Board of Survey on the *Galena* has been held and the board recommends the allowing forthwith of a new deck planking. It would appear that her repairs for the present are to be of a temporary character. Her hull is badly in need of an overhauling. But the urgent need of some show on the North Atlantic station undoubtedly precludes the putting of this vessel into dock for extensive repairs.

A DESPATCH from Washington, D. C., June 6, says The Navy Department has been informed that the gunboat *Petrel*, now building at Baltimore, will be ready for her contract trial in a few days. The Navy Department, it is also stated, will in a few days issue proposals for steel plates to be used in the construction of the armored cruiser *Maine*, now building at the Navy-yard, New York. The bids will be opened by Secretary Tracy July 8, and the plates are to be delivered within 60 days from the date of the contract.

THE programme for the Spring Races at the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club has been issued. The races will take place in New York Bay. The first race on June 15, will be governed by the racing rules and time allowances of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club. The class of schooners allowed are from 63 feet to 90 feet, and for sloops, cutters and yaws, 30 to 61 feet. A flying start will take place as near 11 o'clock, A. M., as practicable, and the time of each yacht will be taken as she passes between the Committee Steamer and Buoy 18, off Bay Ridge in the Upper Bay. The second day, June 17, will be devoted to a special race for the 40, 35 and 30 foot classes of sloops, cutters and yaws. The start will be the same as to time and place as on the first day's race, and the courses also.

THE new and elegant steamer *Connecticut*, of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company, made her trial trip June 1, running up the Hudson with a number of specially invited guests. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather the trip afforded the greatest enjoyment to all on board. The steamer from stem to stern is a model of beauty and comfort. The exterior elegance of proportions is only rivalled by her interior magnificence, which is all that the highest workmanship and knowledge of the shipbuilding art could contribute. The measurements of the *Connecticut* are: Length, 337 feet; extreme width over guards, 87 feet; length on load line, 345 feet; beam outside of hull planking, 45 feet; depth of hull, 17 feet 3 inches; extreme depth forward, 26 feet; extreme depth aft, 20 feet; extreme height from bottom of keel to top of pilot house, 60 feet. The cost of the building and furnishing amounted to \$700,000. She is now in regular service and is the flagship of the line. The boat is lighted by electricity, and the steering gear is worked by steam. The engines are very fine and the boat has all the latest and best appliances throughout. The staterooms are beautiful apartments. Her speed in going up the river was nineteen revolutions a minute, or at the rate of nineteen miles an hour. On the return trip twenty revolutions were made a minute, or a speed of twenty miles an hour.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

MAY 31.—Assistant Surgeon Frederick N. Ogden, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. Bailey, to temporary duty on the receiving ship *Dale*, at the Navy-yard, Washington.

JUNE 4.—Pay Director Charles H. Eldridge, to duty as general storekeeper at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., July 1.

Assistant Surgeon G. H. Baker, to the receiving ship *Vermont*, Navy-yard, New York.

JUNE 6.—Lieutenant J. D. J. Kelly, from the *Pensacola* and ordered to the *Kearsarge*.

Lieutenant Henry T. Mayo, from command of the coast survey steamer *Earnest* and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon P. H. Bryant, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and granted leave to July 1.

Detached.

MAY 31.—Ensign Wm. C. P. Muir, from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer B. B. H. Wharton, from special duty connected with the late Advisory Board and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Gilbert Wilkes, from duty at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., on June 15, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

JUNE 1.—Chief Engineer Ralph Aston, from duty at the Quintard Iron Works, N. Y., and ordered to special duty at the Delaware River Iron Works, Chester, Pa.

JUNE 4.—Pay Director W. W. Williams, from duty as paymaster of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered as general storekeeper of the Navy-yard, July 1.

Paymaster H. G. Colby, from duty as general storekeeper at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty as paymaster of that Navy-yard.

Paymaster Joseph Foster, from duty as general storekeeper, Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., July 1, and ordered to settle accounts and wait orders.

Leave.

Leave for one year to Medical Director Henry O Mayo, retired, with permission to go abroad.

The leave granted to Commander J. R. Bartlett has been extended six months.

Appointments.

George Tucker Smith, to be assistant surgeon of the Navy.

MARINE CORPS.

1st Lieutenant L. J. Gulick has been condemned by a medical survey and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York for treatment.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1889.

Circular No. 42:

Hereafter the rates of schoolmaster and tailor will only be allowed to training ships. Men now holding these rates on other ships will be permitted to retain them until the expiration of their term of service or the going out of commission of the vessel on board of which they are serving.

W. S. SCHLEY, Chief of Bureau.

NAVY DEPARTMENT. BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1889.

Circular No. 43:

Special service apprentices, excepting buglers, serving on board ship in the General Service, may receive the ratings of seamen apprentice 2d class, and seamen apprentice 1st class, as authorized by the regulations for the advancement of apprentices, if, in the opinion of the commanding officer, their knowledge of their trade, together with their general conduct, may warrant such advancement. In no case, however, are they to be rated unless they have reached the standard in seamanship and gunnery necessary for the rating of 1st class apprentice.

Apprentices transferred for duty as buglers will be so rated when received on board cruising vessels of the General Service.

W. S. SCHLEY, Chief of Bureau.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 6, 1889.

THE Board of Visitors reviewed the cadets and inspected the Academy on Saturday last, the Marine Band furnishing music and 14 guns being fired. Seamanship and artillery drill followed on Monday; steam tactics and cutter drill for the 1st and 2d Classes and sailing and rowing drill for the 3d and 4th Classes came on Tuesday, infantry drill and dress parade following in the afternoon. Wednesday was given to gunnery practice, in which some excellent scores were made; also gymnasium exercises in the afternoon. The prize drill took place on Thursday.

At the conclusion of the gunnery exercises Commodore Brown made an address in which he said that through his 40 years' service he had never seen more accurate marksmanship displayed. He complimented the cadets and their instructors, and at the conclusion of his remarks the cadets gave the commodore a rousing three cheers.

The Austrian naval cadets arrived Monday last, and now the *Sadja* is at anchor just outside of the bar. The cadets enjoy the cadet drill and applaud it roundly. The graduating exercises closed the proceedings on Friday, the farewell ball in honor of the graduating class being given in the evening. The hop committee were: J. M. Blankenship, W. A. Bush, L. V. Chase, Cleland Davis, Alonzo Gartley, C. B. McVay, C. S. Reidford, F. S. Rising, F. B. Sullivan and C. T. Voglesang. Among those attending the ball were: Miss Garland, daughter of ex-Army General Garland, of Washington; Miss Schoerner, of Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. Chaffee and Mr. Williams, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Hood, sister of Ensign John H. Hood; and Miss Allen, Mrs. Hoff and daughter, Col. Saunders, of Baltimore, and daughter, the sister of Cadet Sullivan, the Misses Cash, Face and Webster, all of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, of Denver, Col.; Miss Hende, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Havameyer and daughter, Miss Bonnie Pythian, Miss Annie Bryan, Mrs. Edie and Miss Edie, mother and sister of Cadet Edie; Miss Genevieve Paul, Miss Hall, Mrs. Roscello, the sister of Mrs. Capt. Bartlett; Miss Baldwin, the sister of Mrs. Lieut. Colvocoresses; Miss Noble, of Baltimore. Mrs. P. F. Harrington gave a cadet tea Friday, which was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

The following is the standing of the 1st Class for the four years with their multiples:

1. Hobson.....	673.63 19.	Bradshaw [25].....	549 18
2. Rock.....	671.41 20.	Phelps [15].....	548 22
3. Hoff.....	661.75 21.	Kaiser [31].....	545 15
4. Twining.....	642.46 22.	Offey [25].....	541 57
5. Hutchison.....	630.92 23.	Cole [27].....	540 50
6. Pratt.....	612.12 24.	Mitchell [16].....	540 57
7. Nulton [10].....	605.82 25.	Fuller [15].....	540 25
8. Kittelle [7].....	603.29 26.	Brand [20].....	539 76
9. Marvell [9].....	598.73 27.	Williams [25].....	534 38
10. Lucas [8].....	587.00 28.	Carney [21].....	535 77
11. Patton [12].....	566.69 29.	Terhune [24].....	527 19
12. Neumann [14].....	546 25 30.	Fermier [21].....	515 96
13. Long [19].....	564.95 31.	Dutton [32].....	513 55
14. McDougall [17].....	564.68 32.	Harrison [30].....	510 49
15. Danforth [24].....	559 53 33.	Kirk [35].....	507 23
16. Magruder [11].....	555.51 34.	Prochazka [29].....	503 57
17. Lowndes [23].....	554.64 35.	Anderson [33].....	498 80
18. De Steiguer [18].....	549 20		

The numbers in brackets indicate the standing the first year when they differ from the present standing. The first six stand in the order they did in the beginning.

The following is the standing of the 2d Class:

1. Rubm.....	196.36 19.	Bond.....	150 50
2. Spear.....	192.74 20.	Catlin.....	150 32
3. Coleman.....	186.53 21.	Bailey.....	150 33
4. Schofield.....	184.65 22.	Radford.....	150 29
5. Holmes.....	181.08 23.	Voglesang.....	150 48
6. Chase.....	180.78 24.	Ritter.....	150 01
7. Gartley.....	177.38 25.	Treadwell.....	151 27
8. Davis.....	173.48 26.	Snow.....	151 26
9. Ziegemeier.....	171.24 27.	Neville.....	150 69
10. Signor.....	169.62 28.	Bostwick.....	150 18
11. Price.....	165.53 29.	Everhart.....	150 73
12. Taylor.....	165 57 30.	Latimer.....	150 23
13. Sullivan.....	165 57 31.	Dayton.....	152 80
14. Blankenship.....	164.51 32.	Moffett.....	151 90
15. Moses.....	163 29 33.	Dimukes.....	151 56
16. Williams.....	161.95 34.	Rising.....	151 03
17. Buck.....	160.43 35.	McDonald.....	150 76
18. McVey.....	159.89 36.	Edie.....	149 22

The 3d Class standing has not yet been made out, and will not be for some days, as the English marks for the year have not yet been completed.

The following is the standing of the 4th Class for the year, with their respective multiples, the aggregate being 74:

1. Beuret.....	71.89 33.	McCormick.....	56 60
2. Traut.....	68.67 34.	McReavy.....	56 54
3. Dawson.....	68.37 35.	Huffington.....	56 52
4. Ferguson.....	65 23 36.	Wedekind.....	56 03
5. Jewell.....	65 52 37.	Breckinridge.....	55 83
6. McNamee.....	65 55 38.	Hoblitzelle.....	55 71
7. Day.....	65 76 39.	Jones.....	55 71
8. McDonald.....	63 56 40.	Sterling.....	55 52
9. Blakely.....	62 50 41.	Payne.....	55 29
10. Sawyer, F. L.....	62 01 42.	Ridgely.....	55 09
11. Campbell.....	60 71 43.	Zillman.....	54 67
12. Rice.....	60 56 44.	Goodwin.....	54 60
13. Thompson.....	60 51 45.	Russell.....	54 49
14. Gamble.....	60 51 46.	Kilbourne.....	54 37
15. Crook.....	60 46 47.	Davis, A. R.....	54 23
16. Pollock.....	60 45 48.	Curlett.....	54 20
17. Evans.....	60 37 49.	Mather.....	53 85
18. Hussey.....	60 29 50.	Rodney.....	53 84
19. Low.....	59 65 51.	Hasbrouck.....	53 71
20. Stritte.....	59 47 52.	Pollard.....	53 64
21. Symonton.....	59 01 53.	Bail.....	53 40
22. Allen.....	58 67 54.	Malison.....	53 37
23. Hines.....	58 67 55.	Dennett.....	53 35
24. Stanford.....	58 65 56.	Porter.....	53 14
25. Gibbs.....	58 05 57.	Swigart.....	53 02
26. Arison.....	57 93 58.	Macklin.....	53 03
27. Borden.....	57 89 59.	Borden.....	51 90
28. Davison.....	57 86 60.	Sawyer.....	51 35
29. Pringle.....	57 63 61.	Kellogg.....	50 68
30. Larkin.....	57 49 62.	Moses.....	49 67
31. Sheehan.....	57 28 63.	Nevitt.....	49 07
32. Chadbourne.....	57 08		

There was a game of ball between the Johns Hopkins Saturday, resulting in the defeat of the cadets; score 2 to 1, after eleven innings.

BUILDING THE CHARLESTON.

FOR my own part I wish Mr. Irving Scott had never gotten the contract for building the *Charleston*. Not that I bear him any ill will, but this much about nothing makes my brain reel, and I am ill unto death at the very name of the vessel. It is a whole year—and 365 days is a ghastly long time when one is being tortured—that the press of this city has daily, one might say hourly, harped on this instrument that has more than a thousand strings. We have been informed of the minutest details of its construction, not a piece of steel has been clamped on, a bolt driven home, a screw put in place but that, aided by the reporter's imagination, we have assisted at the operation. It was a matter of great pride to us at one time that such a vessel should be constructed in this city, but to change an old couplet, we first embraced, then pitied, then abhorred, and now we damn when the daily press forces us to breakfast and supper on this tiresome subject. The more intelligent part of the community grasped the construction of this ship long before she was launched last summer. If the others failed to catch on, it was because they could not read, and in that event it was of no consequence whether they did or not. The building of war ships and vessels of defence by different nations has been going on for several centuries, and as the United States has never achieved anything creditable in that line, it seems crude and garish to boast so continuously. There is one comforting thought. Mr. Pierce, who is wiser than God himself, asserts the *Charleston* is top heavy and badly constructed. It will probably founder at sea during the first storm encountered, and then Providence and the Government to the rescue, there will be no more of the Navy built on the Pacific Coast.—*San Francisco News Letter*.

NAVAL EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

THE administrator of the late Pay Inspector Geo. L. Davis, U. S. N., has been consulted by the Court of Claims in a case where he demands \$2,318.37 back pay on the ground that the board which certified that Davis had "not the mental, moral, or professional qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties of a naval officer in a higher grade, and we do not recommend him for promotion," were barred by the filing of a previous examining board, made June 18, 1878, ch. 26701 (Supplement to Rev. Stat., p. 367, and 20 Stat. L., p. 165). The court say:

The examining board was thus prohibited from inquiring into any fact which occurred prior to the last examination of the candidate whereby he was promoted. In this case the examining board did not, so far as appears here, consider any such fact. It was natural and proper for the board to look into his record. If a good officer, he would proudly rely upon it and demand its examination as a right. The limit placed by Congress upon the scope of inquiry was that past issues, old charges, once inquired into by competent authority, decided upon and the decision approved, should not be reopened. When promoted to the grade of pay inspector Davis's record as paymaster had been investigated by an examining board and passed upon. The finding had been approved. The statute holds that decision to be final; it closes forever so far as examining boards are concerned, one period of the officer's professional career, unless a "fact continuing shows the unfitness of the officer to perform all his duties at sea." But the statute goes no further. It does not take away from the meritorious officer the right to produce his record of faithful, diligent, and gallant service in the rank in which at the time he is serving, as proof of fitness for advancement to higher dignity and greater responsibilities; nor does it take away from the naval service the right to examine into that record for the purpose of promoting meritorious officers and of denying advancement to those who have failed to reach the standard of competency and trustworthiness demanded from all officers in this dignified and honorable career. That this was the intention of Congress is further shown by sections 1499 and 1505 of the Revised Statutes.

Another point made in plaintiff's behalf is founded upon section 1505 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that—

"Any officer of the Navy on the active list below the grade of commander who, upon examination for promotion, is not found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for one year, with corresponding loss of date when he shall be re-examined, and in case of his failure upon such re-examination he shall be dropped from the service."

In the first place it is urged that while a pay inspector has the relative rank of commander (sec. 1475, R. S.), yet he is not actually a commander, but occupies a position somewhat below that grade. In support of this contention plaintiff cites an opinion of the Attorney General (16 Opinions, p. 414) and the case of Hunt v. The United States (8 C. Cls. 9). In our view of the statute the distinction does not seem important to the decision of this case, and we express no opinion about it.

The statute authorizes a re-examination, after the lapse of a year, of a candidate not found "professionally qualified," and of such a candidate only. To give to the statute the meaning desired by plaintiff would import into it the words "mentally and morally," so it would read "mentally, morally, and professionally" qualified. No canon of interpretation authorizes this course, which would defeat what seems to us the plain intent of Congress.

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NEW YORK, June 4, 1889.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS WILL
hold its Annual Meeting in the City of Orange, N. J., on
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Gen. FRED. T. LOCKE.

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A FORT RILEY correspondent asks our opinion of
the "check roll-call system," and whether it is con-
templated by Army Regulations. To which we have
to answer that the system referred to seems a very
useful aid to proper discipline, and ample warrant
is found for it in par. 418, A. R., 1889, which pre-
scribes that "in camp and garrison the command-
ing officer fixes the hours for . . . roll calls." Under
par. 417 he must have three roll calls daily, but
he can have more if he wants to.

A "CAPTIOUS CRITIC," advertising to paragraph
1130 of the Regulations, which requires every animal
to be branded with the letters U. S. on the left
fore shoulder, on the day he is received, suggests
the addition of a paragraph numbered 1130½ im-
pressing on all concerned the importance of avoid-
ing the marking of the hind shoulders.

PRESIDENT HARRISON and Major-General J. M.
Schofield, U. S. A., spent a great portion of last
Sunday in communicating by telegraph with the
flood-stricken districts in and near Johnstown, Pa.,
with a view to affording all practicable Government
assistance.

AMONG the many articles of value placed under
the corner-stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monu-
ment recently laid in Nashua, N. H., was a copy of
the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 4, 1889, our
Centennial number.

ORANGE, New Jersey, is agog with excitement
getting ready for the Army of the Potomac reunion,
to be held there on Thursday and Friday of next
week.

THE annual reunion of the Army and Navy Club
of Connecticut will be held at Fenwick Hall, Say-
brook, June 21.

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ARMYNAVY.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

THE advantage and the necessity for military
organization are made so apparent, on the occasion
of every great emergency in this country, that our
intelligent citizens can scarcely fail to understand
this, whatever may be the demagogic utterances
against military men and military establishments.
It becomes apparent to every one who considers the
subject that the military art is the art of concen-
trating the efforts of men in the mass, for the ac-
complishing of a given object, in the most effective
way and in the shortest possible space of time.
Where military men come together for any purpose
no time is wasted in organization or in considering
their relations to one another. Each one falls into
his proper place, and under the guidance of a single
will the efforts of the whole are directed, without
confusion and without delay, to the accomplish-
ment of the object in view. So far as this is not
the case, it is because of the lack of experience in
military methods or the want of complete military
organization.

The latest illustration of this has been found in
the State of Pennsylvania, where whole communi-
ties have been disorganized by the sweeping away
of a large proportion of their inhabitants, and the
complete disintegration of their social and political
fabric. The first man on the ground to bring order
out of the chaos is the Adjutant General of the
State of Pennsylvania, General D. H. Hastings; his
most efficient assistant an Army officer who chanced
to be in the vicinity on leave, Lieutenant Sam'l W.
Miller of the 5th Infantry. The Departments of
the Government which are immediately appealed to
are, as in all such cases, those of the Army and the
Navy, and, within the limitation imposed by Con-
gress, the demand is promptly met. Temporary
bridges are called for, to span the swollen streams
which have destroyed all communication. The
telegraph flashes the order to West Point, and in a
few hours the engineers are on their way to Cone-
maugh River with a fully equipped pontoon train
and prepared for every emergency. A similar order
goes to Willet's Point and is met with equal
promptitude. The exigency which has arisen in
Pennsylvania is such soldiers as are trained to
deal with.

Army officers are all educated to act together, to
act promptly, and to submit themselves to the
necessities of organized effort. Those who do not
distinguish between grumbling and insubordination

may at times imagine the contrary, but when the necessity arises they will discover their mistake, and turn to our military establishment as the ark of refuge from disorder.

Though the Army and the Navy, as well as the National Guard, has, through its representatives, been able to do something to assist the sufferers by the Pennsylvania floods, they cannot do too much. The occasion is one that calls for obedience to the best and most generous impulses of the human heart. The grimest soldier cannot read the accounts of the scenes at Johnstown and in the Valley of the Conemaugh without emotion. The circumstances of the battlefield have been intensified in horror by the participation in them of so many thousand women and helpless children, whose weakness has made them the chief contributors to the catastrophe. The corpses of little ones are seen swinging from the tree tops or circling in the eddies of the swollen streams. Whole families are destroyed, and, even more unhappy, single survivors remain to mourn over once happy household. These sorrows no one can share, but the burden of pecuniary loss which has fallen upon these communities should be distributed as widely as possible, that it may rest as lightly as may be on individuals. The answer of our rich cities to the call for relief has been prompt and generous, but the call still continues. If any of our readers are disposed to contribute towards meeting it we shall be glad to take charge of their offerings, and see that they are turned into the proper channel for the most economical distribution.

SUNDAY MORNING INSPECTIONS.

SOME interest has been excited recently in the question of Sunday morning inspections, owing to a recommendation of the Inspector General of the Army that the custom be abolished. For the information of those not familiar with the interior economy and general routine of our Army, it may be stated that Par. 950 of the Army Regulations requires "captains to inspect their companies every Sunday morning. Cavalry and field artillery will usually be mounted when the weather will permit. No one will be excused from Sunday inspection except the guard, the sick and the necessary attendants in hospital."

The preparations for this duty are made on Saturday which, as a rule, is observed as cleaning day at every Army station in the country; that is to say, it is the day when bedding and clothing are aired (weather permitting), the floors and tables scrubbed, stoves polished, clothing mended, and all arms and accoutrements cleaned and put in order. In large commands this occupies about half a day, but in a small garrison, where but few men are available, the entire day is sometimes occupied in putting things in proper order.

The ceremony of company inspection is very simple and occupies about one hour; usually from 8 to 9 o'clock in summer, and from 9 to 10 o'clock in winter. When the weather is fine the companies are formed in front of, or near, their respective barracks, every officer and soldier being clothed, armed and equipped as the captain may direct, and prepared to undergo his critical inspection. This ended, the enlisted men repair to the barracks and stand at their bunks, when the captain, accompanied by his lieutenants, makes his rounds, during which he examines the lockers, bed clothing and such other personal effects as have not been examined in ranks. He notes the condition of everything, including floors, bath tubs, lavatories, mess-hall, kitchens, rations and sinks, giving such instructions in each case as may be necessary. He then returns to his office and hears any complaints that may be made and examines his books and records. As soon as dismissed, the entire company, with but few exceptions, are free for the day, which they may pass as they please.

We are not entirely sure of the origin of this ceremony, but believe that it has existed in our Army since the first company of Regulars was organized, and probably grew out of the almost universal custom of our respectable forefathers and mothers, of cleaning up on Saturday as a godly preparation for the full and proper enjoyment of the "Sabbath." Under this rule, everything was scrubbed on Sat-

urday, including the children, and he who had no "Sunday go to meeting clothes," as an evidence of this preparation, could not have undergone the critical Sunday inspection of his neighbors.

Cleanliness in body, as well as mind, has ever been considered by Americans as a prerequisite to any decent observance of Sunday, and there are but few housekeepers of the right sort who do not follow up their Saturday cleaning with a critical Sunday morning inspection. It is a time honored and wholesome custom, the fruit, no doubt, of that proverbial saying "Cleanliness is next to godliness" (that is next before it), which we would do well not to forget.

How far the Sunday morning inspection has been an infringement of the "rights of the American soldier," as the Inspector General alleges, or how far it proves that "red tape and old fogeyism" shape the destinies of our Army has not become apparent except in the assertions recently made to that effect. On the other hand there is every indication that the Army is in the hands of men who are very wide awake, but who no doubt feel some little hesitation in meddling with Regulations designed to benefit the Service. At all events "he who asserts must prove." Until it can be shown that Par. 950 of the Army Regulations, when executed in good faith (and not made an excuse for battalion inspections, drills and other unauthorized Sunday performances by post or company commanders), is injurious to the Service, and an encroachment on the religious or civil observances of the day as Christian people generally regard it, we would urge the President to leave it severely alone. The regulation, and not the abolition, of Sunday morning inspection is what is desired by most officers; something which will restrain post commanders from interfering with the captains, except for reasons easily explained.

In church-going England there is, indeed, no "Sunday inspection," so termed, but there is a military function on that day which takes its place, and that is the church parade. This is a very imposing ceremony in large garrisons, and the inspection of the troops which always precedes the march to church is a very critical one. Indeed, we are informed by an ex soldier of the British Army that he feared the Sunday morning inspection more than any other, for on that day if there was an accoutrement awry, or a tiny spot of grease or dirt on the pipe-clayed belts, it was sure to be noticed, and that very likely meant a few days "pack drill" or confinement to barracks.

The difference between a man who has had some experience as a soldier and a civilian pure and simple, like Mr. Endicott, is shown in the new administration of the War Department. Mr. Endicott was a very pleasant gentleman, of the most refined manners, but he had about as much interest in Army matters as he had in the architecture of Timbuctoo: they were alike remote from his ordinary habits of thoughts. Otherwise he would not have compelled the General Commanding the Army to receive orders from a subordinate during the Secretary's frequent absences. Calling attention to this the New York Times says: "It may be remembered that on one occasion, while General Sheridan was thus acting, a decision went from the War Department on one of the much-disputed points as to administration, relating particularly to staff officers, which Secretary Endicott, on resuming control of the Department, set aside. Whether this had any influence with him or not, he subsequently acted on the theory that it was not expedient that the Commanding General should exercise the additional function of Acting Secretary. Mr. Proctor, however, seems to be less inclined to the views of his predecessor in this and other respects, and General Schofield may have a larger swing with him than General Sheridan did under his predecessor."

THE *Albany Law Journal* thinks there are too many lawyers in Congress for the country's good. Two hundred and twenty of them are there according to the last enumeration, and our esteemed contemporary thinks that is just about one hundred and twenty too many. The *Washington Law Reporter*, which is on the ground and ought to know, thinks that these figures are wrong. It questions

whether there are fifty lawyers in Congress. "It is," it says, "a very easy thing for a man to call himself a lawyer without really being one. When a man, after having tried the law as a profession only to find that he 'isn't built that way' turns to politics as a means of livelihood, it is often the case that he is either ashamed to admit his trade, or knows that to do so would ruin his prospects; hence he answers any inquiry as to his legitimate business by saying that he is a lawyer. We deny that Congress has too many lawyers among its members; but we admit that there are too many members of Congress who call themselves lawyers. The real lawyer has a special fitness for the science of legislation. It is absurd, therefore, to say that there are too many such men in Congress. There are not enough of them. Were there more lawyers and fewer professional politicians in our legislatures there would be better legislation, because our laws would then be given to us by men who have made the law and the legislative wants of the people the professional study of their lives."

CAPTAIN NOEL's paper at the United Service Institution last week may be taken, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, as the last despairing cry of the small remnant who still cling to sails as a possibility in a fighting navy. It speaks of "the obstinate old fogeys who wilfully shut their eyes to the progress of events, and refuse to see that in a modern fighting ship artillery and steam are the only two forces worth naming. We have no hesitation in saying," it adds, "that in our Navy, as a whole, gunnery is shamefully neglected, and, especially in the Channel Squadron, such wretched tomfoolery as crossing royal yards and sending down topgallant masts has been allowed to take its place. We know of one ship where many of the projectiles were never fired at targets at all one quarter, but where the beating a rival ship by a few seconds at spardrill gave rise to the wildest glee on the part of the officers concerned." A correspondent of the *Gazette* says: "There is no doubt that had the cruisers lost at Samoa been rigged *a la* Atlantic liner, they would all, with the engine power at their disposal, have been able to steam safely out to sea against the hurricane. Surely even the small sail carried by the Atlantic liner would suffice to keep steerage way on an ironclad, and enable her to run for port in case of a breakdown at sea. There is, of course, among the public the "antediluvian conservative" feeling that sails, spars, etc., are inseparable from the British sailor; but this feeling, having modern naval warfare in sight, must, like many others be set aside as sentimental."

ST. LOUIS papers have recently devoted much space to the Signal Service, especially in connection with certain matters affecting the discipline and conduct of the Service between Lieutenant Watkins and Sergeant Weber. For instance, the *Post-Despatch* prefaces its account with flaming headlines, such as "A Signal Service Row Funnier than any of the Comic Operas," "The Uproarious Result of Trying to Apply Army Red Tape to the Local Signal Service Office," and so forth. This, and much more, is certainly not "conducive to good order and military discipline," and it seems high time that this branch of the Government was put where it belongs. The *Baltimore American*, in a recent article, sums up the situation about correctly when it says:

It would puzzle the shrewdest to give a reason why a bureau which has no connection with military affairs should be attached to the Army, just as it would be strikingly curious if the Engineer Corps of the Navy were attached to the Agricultural Department. The duties of the Weather Bureau are civil, not military, and any attempt to introduce military discipline must hamper the employees and impair their usefulness. Military discipline excludes the idea of individual volition or discretion, and the latter qualities are exactly what are needed in determining the future conditions of the weather, and without which all predictions are liable to be misleading and wrong. No bureau, not all the bureaus together, in the service of the Government, have been so harassed with disputes, complaints, charges and counter charges, as the Signal Corps, and if it is to be of any real benefit to the public, it must be relieved of the military feature and placed where strong practical sense will control its workings. Other countries have excellent weather services, and there is no good reason why the United States should be an exception.

THE new Army Regulations contain no authority for monthly payments. The only paragraph on the subject, 1493, provides that "troops will be paid every two months, unless circumstances

prevent; in which case the paymasters charged with the payment will immediately report the fact through his Chief Paymaster to the Paymaster-General." The fact that eighty out of the 140 posts are being paid monthly, in spite of this regulation, and that the new regulations were supposed to supersede all previous orders, special and general, naturally prompted an inquiry from those interested as to whether the system, which had been inaugurated as an experiment, was to be abandoned. Of course there was no such purpose, and since attention has been directed to the matter instructions have been sent, by circular letter, to department commanders to continue monthly payments at all posts now enjoying that privilege. This method was adopted in lieu of amending the regulations, for the reason that it is not at present practicable to pay all posts once a month. Eventually, and at no distant day either, the system will be made general and the regulations amended accordingly.

The Sioux Commission, consisting of Major-General Crook, chairman; ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, and Major Millar Warner, of Kansas City, accompanied by Mr. Miller, Secretary of the Commission, and Major Roberts, A. D. C. to General Crook, left Chicago on a special car, via C. and N. W. Railway, May 29, for the Rosebud Indian Agency, via Valentine, Neb., to treat with the Sioux for the purchase of a large part of their reservation, with a view of its being opened to settlement. In view of Gen. Crook being on the Commission, which appointment was made by the President, and contrary to Gen. Crook's personal preferences, it is only a matter of time that the Commission will meet with success. Gov. Foster is a great believer in Gen. Crook and his Indian policy, and stated to a friend that he would not have accepted the appointment on the Commission had not Gen. Crook been also a member.

A proposition has been made, and it is expected will be acquiesced in, to transfer Battery C, 1st Artillery, from California to Fort D. A. Russell. This is the battery which by a recent Presidential order was directed to be organized and equipped as a mountain battery. With station at Fort D. A. Russell, it is thought that the battery will have better opportunity for practical experiment in its peculiar line; it can be maintained cheaper than in California, and will be in a section where its services are more likely to be needed. The new Hotchkiss mountain guns ordered for the equipment of this battery will shortly be ready for shipment.

As in 1887, the biennial competition of distinguished marksmen will take place at the Bellevue rifle range, near Omaha, under the superintendency of Colonel Guy V. Henry, of Gen. Brooke's Staff, which is a guarantee of success. The cavalry rifle competitions are divided between Forts Robinson, Leavenworth and Wingate. There is not quite so much excitement about these contests as formerly, but, nevertheless, some first class work may be expected, and the real practical benefit is ever on the increase, and the zealous efforts towards perfection in the use of the arm are unabated.

SINCE the transfer of the companies of the 7th Inf. from Fort Laramie, Wyo., to Fort Logan, the new post near Denver, there has been some talk of the abandonment of the former post. This, however, is not likely to happen for another year yet, as the new post at Fort Logan will not be far enough advanced to accommodate any more troops before 1890. With the completion of this post and Fort Sheridan, a number of the smaller posts will be abandoned by the War Department, and turned over to the Interior Department.

A "Non-Com." urges us to again recommend promotion for non-commissioned officers regimentally and not by companies; that is to say, the senior corporal to be first for promotion when a vacancy for a sergeant happens, no matter in what company, etc. We have repeatedly urged the establishment of such a system, believing it to be for the best interests of the Service, and at the request of our correspondent once more call attention to it with the hope that some good result may follow.

THE various medical associations and the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, surgeon U. S. Army, has consented to take charge of the Report on the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States as returned by the eleventh census. As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, our census affords the only opportunity of obtaining near an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of State and municipal registration. In view of this, the Census Office, during the month of May this year, will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician's Registers," for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 26,000 of these registration books were filled up and returned to the office in 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the eleventh census. Physicians not receiving registers can obtain them by sending their names and addresses to the Census Office, and, with the register, an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washington. If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will lend their aid, the mortality and vital statistics of the eleventh census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, promises that all information obtained through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

An observer who followed critically the proceedings in the Lydecker case writes us that "the judgment of the court shows clearly that while Maj. Lydecker had a system of inspection that should have proved adequate, he yet did not give the work as much personal attention as he should, and while it is doubtful if any amount of attention on his part would have stopped the frauds, it might possibly have lessened them. As his work proved a failure, he had to bear the responsibility, but the light punishment awarded showed that the court did not consider the neglect on his part as very great." The members of the court are not in a position, of course, to speak freely concerning their conclusions, but this, no doubt, a correct statement of their view of the case, as presented in their findings. The terrible calamity which has overtaken the city of Johnstown, Penn., shows what consequences may result from even the incomplete performance of duty, and emphasizes more than anything we could say the importance of insisting upon its most exact fulfillment in engineering work. The Army should set the highest standard in this respect.

CHARLES VICTOR SASS, in a recent article on "Mounts for Cavalry," supplements what we have heretofore written as to the lack of proper attention to this important subject, and says: "Every winter I have had scores of horses, perfectly free from all hereditary affections of soundness, offered to me at an average of little more than \$100 per head. For an average of \$150 per head the Government could get all the stallions it needed. For 10,000 mares 250 stallions would be ample. The cost thus would be little more than \$100,000. Now add another \$100,000 for the purpose of establishing stations, equipments, etc., and in four years' time the Government would not only be able to remount its entire service, but by natural increase would soon be able to sell its surplus, and the proceeds thus obtained would almost pay the entire running expenses of the breeding stables."

SINCE the publication, in the JOURNAL, of May 25, of the names of the five candidates recommended by departmental boards for commissions as 2d lieutenants, the proceedings of the board convened at Vancouver Barracks in two other cases have been received at the Adjutant General's office, and one of these, 1st Sergeant Robert Alexander, Co. G, 4th Inf., was successful. All the departments have now been heard from, and from the returns it appears that six out of the ten candidates examined were successful.

As a result of the recent examinations in New York City the following have been appointed assistant surgeons, U. S. Army, to date from June 7: Philip E. Wales, of the District of Columbia; Theo. F. DeWitt, of New Jersey, and Benj. Ten Eyck, of New York. The Board will be reconvened in October with a view to securing candidates for the six remaining vacancies.

THE abandonment of Fort Laramie will be the break up of old Army associations, and the closing of the past eventful history of this post. Perhaps no post, except Fort Leavenworth, has so many incidents in the past, and many a tear of regret will

be shed as dear old Laramie is no more. As soon as shelter can be obtained for the companies now there, the order goes into effect.

THE monuments erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg to the memory of the Michigan troops, ten in number, will be dedicated on Wednesday next, June 12. Gov. Luce will formally present the monuments to the Battlefield Commission, and Gov. J. A. Beaver will accept.

THE appointment of General John C. Kelton as Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, was officially announced late Friday afternoon.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

An Army Retiring Board will convene at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail of the Board: Col. Charles Sutherland, Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Col. Wm. W. Burns, Lieut.-Col. Alfred Mordecai and Surg. Anthony Heger (S. O., June 6, H. Q. A.)

Capt. W. F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., will remain on duty at the Military Academy until July 1 (S. O., June 5, H. Q. A.)

Capt. F. A. Hinman, Corps of Engineers, having been found incapacitated by an Army Retiring Board, is granted an extension of leave until further orders (S. O., June 7, H. Q. A.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Lippincott's for June opens with a piece of satire on our Navy and unprotected coasts by Lloyd Bryce. The Chinese Navy comes over and lays New York under tribute. The capture and detention while on a yachting cruise of Mr. and Mrs. McFlusterer, and the comments of their fellow-captive, Mr. Pun-cherry, the naval contractor, give lightness to this amusing sketch.

We are in receipt of the Century Dictionary, an encyclopedic lexicon of the English language, prepared under the superintendence of Wm. Dwight Whitney, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Comparative Philology and Sanskrit in Yale University; in six volumes. Vol. I. Published by the Century Co., New York. This is the first instalment of this magnificent work, which does the highest credit to American publishing enterprise. We shall have occasion hereafter to notice it critically. We have also two illustrated publications: "Instantaneous Scenes at the Centennial of George Washington's Inauguration. 45 Photo-gravures. A souvenir of the N. Y. Centennial, showing the Naval, Military and Civic Parades. Published by the Albion Co., N. Y." "Sun and Shade," Centennial number, May 1889, giving copy of the official invitation and of the address presented to President Harrison, and nine photo-gelatine groups of orators and grand marshals, governors, the naval, military and civic parades. These several publications furnish admirable souvenirs of the historical celebration in every way worthy of preservation. Other new publications are:

Essay. Canada, her resources and defences. By W. O. Cory, 1st lieutenant, 15th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 1889.

English History. By contemporary writers. The Crusade of Richard I. 1189-92. Selected and arranged by T. A. Archer, B. A. New York and London. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A Theoretical and Practical Treatise on the Strength of Beams and Columns, in which the ultimate and the elastic limit strength of beams and columns is computed from the ultimate and elastic limit compressive and tensile strength of the material, by means of formulas deduced from the correct and new theory of the transverse strength of materials. By Robt. H. Cousins, Civil Engineer. 8vo, cloth; \$5; postage prepaid. E. and F. N. Spon, publishers, 12 Cortlandt st., New York.

Gale and Polden's Military Series. Vol. 30. Catechism on the Manual of Instruction in Army Signalling, etc. By Maj. L. Edye, the Royal Marines, L. I. and Capt. E. Rhodes, D. S. O., Royal Berkshire Regiment. Printed and published by Gale and Polden, Brompton Works, Chatham.

FORT MONROE, VA.

THE American of June 1 says:

Col. Royal F. Frank, post commander, has gone to Fort Leavenworth to attend the examination, and Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., commands the post and school until his return.

Mrs. Corbin, wife of Col. H. C. Corbin, arrived from Chicago a day or two since, and is at the Hygeia.

Pay Director Rufus Parks, U. S. N., who is spending a month here with his family, has been ordered to Boston June 30.

Mr. John Habberton, of New York, who will be pleasantly remembered as the author of "Helen's Babies" and other popular stories, is spending a month at the Hygeia with his wife. He is a general favorite with the officers of the garrison, having served during the war in the Department of the Gulf with Lieut. Louis M. Cazarez, post adjutant.

Miss Simpson, of Washington, daughter of the late Rear Admiral Simpson, U. S. N., and her aunt, are visiting at the post, the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Hills.

Miss Gifford, who has been spending the winter with her brother, Lieut. John H. Gifford, 21 Art., returned to her home, at Laurel, Md., Sunday.

Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th Art., is absent on a two weeks' leave, visiting friends in New York and vicinity.

Miss Rowe, of Binghamton, N. Y., who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, returned home Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Edson, who have been the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Crawford for the past two weeks, returned to Washington Sunday.

Miss Williams, of Media, Pa., is visiting at the post, the guest of Surg. and Mrs. Brooke.

Capt. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art., has arrived from Washington to arrange quarters, etc., for Batteries E and H, of that regiment, which will arrive on Monday for a month's target practice with heavy seacoast guns and mortars. They will be followed July 1 by Batteries G and K from Fort McHenry. This will be a pleasant excursion for the boys, and will add half a dozen good dancers to the post, which will, no doubt, be duly appreciated by the young ladies at the Hygeia Hotel.

THE trial of the pneumatic gun carriage takes place on Monday, June 10, at Annapolis. The Board to witness the test consists of Capt. John A. Howell, Lieut.-Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, Lieut. Dancon Kennedy, Sidney A. Staunton, and Seaton Schroeder.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE UNIFORM QUESTION.

SEVERAL paragraphs have appeared in the press to the effect that the military authorities at Albany had decided that no organizations of the Guard should hereafter parade under State orders unless they appeared in the State Service uniform. This, of course, applies most directly to the 7th and 22d Regiments, who have not adopted the State Service uniform, but wear a distinctive dress of their own. Officially, the matter has not been decided at all. The recent Centennial parade brought out many opinions, pro and con, on the subject of distinctive uniforms. That New York's troops in their almost unbroken uniformity of dress presented a magnificent appearance was universally conceded. Still, the exponents of the distinctive uniform, among which were many military men of experience, were still further convinced that their view was the correct one. In any case, the wisdom of all State troops being supplied with a service uniform alike cannot be denied, and it should be compulsory for every organization in the Guard to be so supplied. This need not deprive them from providing a distinctive dress at their own expense and of being allowed to wear it on occasions of ceremony. If all the organizations of this State were unanimous for the service uniform they would certainly lose nothing by it, and it could be still further improved and embellished. This latter step would more than likely meet the approval of the Albany authorities. There is room for improvement in the uniform beyond a doubt. The question of compelling such commands as are not provided with the State Service uniform to take it will very likely come up sooner or later, but there is no official action in regard to the matter as yet.

CAMP AT SANTA CRUZ, CAL.

The Report says: "The Regular troops are going to Camp at Santa Cruz this summer. It would be well were the militia to camp with the Regulars. The militia would then learn something about camp duty. The time should be devoted to military education practically unattainable elsewhere; and the camp should be one in fact as well as name, and not a mere picnic ground. If the 2d Brigade were sent into camp with the Regulars it would be doing a world of good. Doubtless, General Miles would receive favorably a suggestion to that effect."

CHANGES IN GUARD DUTY.

G. O. 24, MAY 25, A. G. O., State of New York, amends pars. 403, 407, 408, 412, 421 and 422 of the Regulations to read as follows:

403. In case of disorder, a sentinel will cry, "The Guard." If a fire take place he will cry, "Fire," adding in either case the number of his post. If the danger be great, he will discharge his piece before calling.

407. The sentinel at the guardhouse or guardposts will challenge all persons who approach the post of the guard at night. After challenging and receiving a reply, he will command, "Halt," and will call, "Corporal of the Guard," repeating the reply of the person challenged. The corporal of the guard will then order the person to advance, receiving the countersign. If the person challenged be an officer entitled to inspect the guard, the corporal, after receiving the countersign, will say, "The countersign is right" and call, "Turn out the Guard," announcing the title of the officer challenged. The guard being paraded, the officer of the guard will say, "Advance, officer of the day," etc., adding, "With the parole," if he deem it necessary.

408. A general officer, or the commander of a regiment or post, may visit the guards of his command, and make such inspections as he may consider essential. He will be received in the manner prescribed for receiving the officer of the day. At night, or in the field, he will take from the main body of the guard such escort as he may deem necessary.

412. In camps of instruction the officer of the day making his rounds or rounds at night after 12 o'clock, may be accompanied by other officers, with the consent of the commanding officer, for purposes of instruction or inspection, but no person shall interrogate sentinels except the officer of the day.

421. Between reveille and retreat, sentinels will salute all officers by presenting arms.

422. Mounted sentinels, armed with the sabre and with sabres drawn, will salute all officers by presenting sabre; if armed with the carbine only, they will, on the approach of an officer, take the position of advance carbine. In challenging and holding communications, they will take the position of advance carbine, rifle, pistol, or guard, according as they are armed with the carbine, pistol or sabre.

The heading "Grand Rounds," preceding par. 408, and the pars. 409, 410 and 423 of the Regulations are revoked, and in lieu of the latter paragraph the following is substituted:

423. A sentinel in a sentry-box, upon the approach of an officer, will stand at a carry, and, if armed with the rifle or carbine, will present arms as the officer passes.

THE BICYCLE ON THE RECONNOISSANCE.

UNDER detail from the commanding officer of the 13th N. Y. Regiment, the writer and one of the sergeants of Co. K undertook to perform the duty of examining the country in central Long Island for the purpose of establishing a military line of defence against an invading force from the East. Both the officer and the sergeant were provided with bicycles of the type known as Rear Driving Safeties. The train was taken to Garden City, where the work commenced, and the line of examination made through Hempstead to the pike road or main thoroughfare from Jamaica East. Both bicycles being provided with accurate cyclometers, the distances were capable of exact calculation and readings taken at all necessary points. While the line of defence to be established was defined to pass through Hempstead, the roads leading to the East required careful examination, and here the utility of the wheel was clearly apparent.

The heavy rains of the preceding days had softened the roads with three or four inches of sticky mud, but the bicycle running whenever possible upon side-paths, sometimes not over six inches wide, was able to keep up a pace of ten miles an hour and over. By this means branching and cross roads were rapidly followed out, their character learned and their connections and direction quickly determined, and the necessity for picketing or otherwise at once discovered.

After running down all the roads leading into the main pike and approaching the proposed point of bivouac, the line of occupation from Hempstead to East Williston, its connection with the camp and the distances and location of the outposts was taken up.

Wheeling rapidly along, dismounting and making memoranda, checking the map, jotting readings from the cyclometers at points selected for outposts and for signal stations, and following out crossing roads as far as the East as required to determine the necessity for outposts, the distance was covered in remarkably short time. The sensitiveness of the bicycle to the road enables the rider to know in-

stantly the character of the ground over which he is traveling, and its adaptability for the different arms of service is at once demonstrated.

Returning to the point selected for bivouac, and after locating and climbing a church steeple commanding a clear view of the adjacent camps to the North and South and to be used for a signal station, the road from Hempstead to Creedmoor, or a line of retreat to the West, was traversed, its hills and points of defence noted and cyclometer readings taken, and the character and condition of the road tested by the wheel. The line was then continued along the Jericho Pike to the railroad station at Jamaica.

The start was made from Garden City at 10.30 A. M. and Jamaica reached before 4 P. M. Out of this time one hour was taken for dinner, leaving not time consumed on reconnaissance four and one-half hours. Considerable of this was spent in entering memoranda, making inquiries, taking compass readings, and dismounting for examination of points of military importance and mapping of roads, and with all, nearly twenty-five miles of territory in riding distance was covered during the four and one-half hours, and all distances exactly measured and secured. This with roads in extremely bad condition, and where the speed was for that reason reduced very considerably below average riding pace. The bicycle reconnaissance would seem to indicate the practicability and desirability of the use of the wheel in such military work.

CHARLES H. LUSCOMB, Capt. 13th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.

CREEDMOOR MATCHES.

THE following is the programme of matches to be shot at Creedmoor, under the direction of the National Rifle Association, for June, July, and August, 1889:

The Qualification Match of 1889—Distances, 100 and 200 yards, five shots at each. Remington rifle, 50 calibre (N. Y. State model). Entrance fee, 25 cents each.

The Marksman's Badge Match—Open to all members of the N. G. S. N. Y.; distances, 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range, with Remington rifle, 50 calibre; entrance fee, 25 cents each. Members of the N. G. S. N. Y. may record their scores in this match as qualified for the New York State Marksman's Badge.

The Sharpshooter's Match—Same conditions with the addition of being open to members of the N. R. A.; entrance fee, 50 cents, or three for \$1, but only one score to count. First prize, 10; second prize, 8; third prize, 6; fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes, 4 per cent. each of the entrance money. The competitor making the highest score in each match will be awarded a gold marksman's badge for 1889, offered by the N. R. A., to be held by him until the next succeeding match; the badge to finally become the property of the competitor who shall win it the greatest number of times prior to Nov. 5, 1889. Any prize winner making a score of 45 or over may, if he so elects, receive a silver medal in lieu of cash, and a winner making a score of 43 or better may receive a bronze badge in place of a money prize, but any winner of a medal or badge cannot afterwards compete for a money prize.

Extra Prize—Any winner accepting a cash prize may in any subsequent match win a silver medal by making a score of 45 or over, or a bronze badge by scoring 43 or over; and any winner of a bronze badge may, in any match, by making a score of at least 45 points, be entitled to exchange the same for a silver medal. No competitor can win both a badge and a medal, or more than one cash prize.

Winners of medals and badges of 1888 and 1889, who make scores entitling them to again receive such prizes, may, if they so prefer, receive a bar for the year 1889.

The following are the dates for said matches: June 8 and 15; July 4, 12, and 27; Aug. 3, 10, 17, and 24, and Monday, Sept. 2 (Labor Day). All matches commence at 9.30 A. M. Members of the National Guard may be provided with tickets through regimental headquarters. Front sight covers and targets as may be easily detached, also the Piffard heel pad, will be allowed in these matches.

ANNUAL INSPECTIONS.

THE following inspections were made by Col. T. H. McGrath, Asst. Insp.-General, State of New York, from May 21 to 24, 1889:

Sep. Co.	Present.	Off. Men.	Off. Men.	Agg. Gains.	Losses.
4th.....	3	73	0	16	9
13th.....	3	40	0	4	27
13th.....	3	74	0	9	13
43d.....	4	91	0	8	101
43d.....	4	65	0	10	79

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.					
	Present.	Off. Men.	Off. Men.	Agg. Tot.	Agg.
Field, Staff, Band.	10	10	20	0	1
Company A.....	3	54	57	0	4
Company B.....	2	58	60	0	5
Company C.....	2	58	60	0	0
Company D.....	3	50	62	0	2
Company E.....	3	49	62	0	1
Company F.....	3	45	48	0	9
Company G.....	3	61	64	0	11
Company I.....	3	66	69	0	7
Total.....	32	460	492	0	40

Gains, 173; losses, 113; net gain, 60.

SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.					
	Present.	Off. Men.	Off. Men.	Agg. Tot.	Agg.
Field, Staff, Band.	6	10	16	1	2
Company A.....	2	42	44	0	0
Company B.....	3	100	103	0	0
Company C.....	3	43	46	0	4
Company D.....	2	54	56	0	5
Company E.....	3	40	43	0	1
Company F.....	3	57	60	0	3
Company G.....	2	46	48	0	3
Total.....	24	402	426	1	21

Gains, 173; losses, 110; net gain, 63.

CENTENNIAL PARADE RETURNS, NEW YORK.

THE following are the totals of the present and absent of the New York State troops by brigades at the Centennial parade, April 30, 1889:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
1st Brigade.....	4,367	850	5,217
2d Brigade.....	2,285	451	2,736
3d Brigade.....	2,747	352	3,099
4th Brigade.....	2,013	315	2,328
Total.....	12,212	1,968	14,180

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE BUFFALO REGIMENTS.

THE inspection and muster of the 74th Regiment was held May 21 before Col. McGrath, assisted by Major Rochester, brigade inspector. Major Davis was in command of the regiment in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Johnson. The regiment mustered 425 men out of its total strength of 448 men. The muster is said to have been the best the regiment has ever had, and in point of discipline is certainly equal to Co. B, Spaulding Guard, Capt. H. C. Balcom, made an unprecedented record by mustering every one of its 103 men. This has never before been accomplished by any company in Buffalo, and it probably will not occur again in a number of years unless history is kind enough to repeat itself.

The muster of the 85th Regiment was held May 21 and was regarded by Col. McGrath as highly satisfactory. Four hundred and ninety-two men out of 522 were present. Last year the percentage present was 90.25. This year it was 92.50.

After the review and before the lines were formed for the inspection the men were called to the centre of the hall by

Col. Welch and addressed by Col. McGrath. He said: "I am aware that the officers and men of the 85th have worked hard during the past winter, and the result of their work showed in the appearance of the command in the parade in New York City. When I was asked by the Adjutant General in reference to the appearance of the regiment I told him what I will now tell you, that the 85th appeared quite as well as any organization in the State, and that they were equal in marching, steadiness and discipline to the 7th, 13th, 22d, or 23d. I mention this as a matter of justice in view of the good work done by the regiment."

Lieut.-Col. Johnson, of the 74th Regiment, has been ordered by Gen. Doyle to turn over the command to Maj. Geo. A. Davis. He has been granted leave of absence until his accounts as the commanding officer of the regiment are examined, when he will receive his discharge. **EXTREM.**

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

On June 30, Col. Clark will have completed his 25 years of service as colonel of this regiment and will resign. His resignation, however, will not have gone through the proper channels and he will not be officially acted upon until after the regiment's tour of camp duty (from June 22 to 29) will have been completed. So Col. Clark will still be in command until after its return from camp. His full service in the regiment from his enlistment, Jan. 22, 1867, covers a period of over 32 years. A testimonial will be given Col. Clark by the regiment in recognition of his long and faithful service. Col. Clark will very likely be placed on the retired list without command. He has already been made a brevet Brigadier-General through the joint action of the State Assembly and Senate. Col. Clark has utilized a great deal of his spare time in writing a very complete history of the 7th Regiment from 1860 to the present time. It will be complete in two octavo volumes and illustrated. Its publication has been authorized by the library committee of the regiment. It will undoubtedly be very interesting.

The regiment has finished its course of rifle practice on the five days assigned it last month. They will probably be given an additional day later, and a large number will qualify in the matches allowing this. Thus far 763 men have practiced with the regiment, out of which 422 have qualified, as follows:

DISTRIBUTION, AS FOLLOWS:				
	Marks.	1st	2d	Prac-
		Class.	Class.	tion.
Field and Staff.....	12		0	12
Company A.....	36	48	4	88
Company B.....	55	38	2	90
Company C.....	33	28	2	63
Company D.....	23	29	2	54
Company E.....	33	26	1	60
Company F.....	50	41	0	91
Company G.....	24	38	2	50
Company H.....	48	38	2	88
Company I.....	51	40	3	94
Company K.....	57	10	1	68
Total.....	422	325	19	763

Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

COL. SEWARD, in Orders 37, May 31, announces the sudden death of Capt. G. Henry Witthaus, which occurred at his residence, Decoration Day, May 30, and says: "In his death the 9th Regiment loses one of its staunchest friends and supporters, and the National Guard of the State one of its ablest and most efficient officers. His military record dates from Nov. 1, 1877, at which period he joined Co. B, 9th Regiment, as a private. March 1, 1879, he was appointed Rifle Inspector, serving continuously as such until June 4, 1888, when he resigned on account of a serious illness, which he feared would incapacitate him for further duty, and at the request of his immediate commanding officer, his name was placed on the supernumerary list. Happily, his fears concerning his restoration to health were groundless, and on his recovery, his love of the service and affection for his regiment, constrained him to apply for active duty, and again at the request of the regimental commander he was so assigned, pursuant to S. O. No. 4, series of 1887, from General Headquarters. In the several positions he occupied in the regiment, his devotion to duty was always conspicuous; all other engagements were made subservient to the demands of the organization, and the careful attention he paid to the execution of orders entrusted to him, and his fidelity in this regard, was remarkable, reflecting the highest credit alike upon himself and his associates. In his position as treasurer of the regiment, so careful was he of its revenue and expenditures, that in his defence of the position he felt obliged to assume at various times, he often expressed himself so earnestly that it would have been considered offensive, had not every officer fully appreciated the fact that self was entirely eliminated and he was simply acting for his beloved organization. His memory will be cherished by his companions in arms, and every member of the 9th will inscribe high on the roll of honor, as the steadfast champion and friend of the regiment, the name of G. Henry Witthaus. In respect to his memory the commissioned officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days."

Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

THE bivouacking party of Cos. C and I on May 25 at Richmond Hill, Long Island, met with a somewhat doleful experience. The rain came down in torrents, the wind blew fiercely and it was dark as pitch. An outpost was established and a signal station, a detail from the Signal Corps being present. A second detachment were to go to the outpost and back to camp to make a complete signal system. They were unable to find either the camp or the outpost and accordingly took refuge in the railroad station. Meanwhile the main body had encamped, lighted fires and posted sentinels, but as nothing had been heard from the first party an officer was sent to locate them and discovered the party in the station wet through but with hunger partly appeased, having helped themselves to some provisions in the station addressed to the quartermaster. This was about 1.30 A. M., and as it was still storming it was decided to hold the fort in the station the rest of the night. The other men at the outpost and central bivouac took refuge in a barn at the owner's invitation and stayed there till daylight. The men who occupied the station entered through a window without permission and after the station was closed. The box of provisions they broke open, although addressed to a member of the regiment, was still in the care of the railroad authorities, who have complained against the entering of their building and taking property they were responsible for in the absence of their agent. Although not according to the usual routine of business, perhaps under the circumstances and as no damage was done, it is excusable. Col. Austen promptly notified the railroad people that the regiment would be responsible for any possible damage done. One man was overcome with the exposure and was taken care of by the Ambulance Corps. The entire party took early trains home Sunday morning after a very wet experience.

Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

THE contest for the Regimental Recruiting Trophy is over, having expired June 1, with Co. F, Capt. C. A. Du Bois, the probable winner. The contest throughout has been an exciting one, and has been the means of increasing the membership at least 200 during the year.

Maj. W. R. Pryor and Capt. A. T. Weston (surgeon and assistant surgeon) have offered a very elegant shooting trophy, to be competed for by company teams of four at Creedmoor.

Co. I, Capt. John P. Leo, give an excursion and shore dinner at Pleasant Bay on June 23. The committee in charge mean it shall be a very pleasant and enjoyable day.

The regiment is getting out printed instructions, relative to guard and kindred duty, in shape of an order to be issued to every member, containing the latest decisions. This regiment in its previous tours of camp has always made an ex-

exceptional showing in duties pertaining to the guard, and this season will, no doubt, excel all its previous records. The regiment numbers 665, showing a gain since Sept. 17, the day the plans for the new armory of Capt. John P. Leo were adopted by the County Armory Board, of over 100, and it is safe to say the regiment will march in the new armory April next 850 strong.

1st Lieut. W. D. Haws, Co. H, is detailed as assistant post adjutant, and 2d Lieut. M. C. Murray, Co. C, as assistant guard instructor at State camp the week preceding the regiment.

Private B. J. Boylan, Co. F, has been presented with the \$25 prize, having brought in six members.

Serjt. B. F. Tuers, Co. F, has offered a regimental pin to the member making the highest score at Creedmoor June 10, to those who never qualified previously.

Private F. P. Ostrom, Co. F, has offered a handsome pin to the member recruiting the greatest number of men, and to expire July 20.

Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

It was understood that the regiment on May 30, at the conclusion of the parade, was to escort President Harrison from the grand stand to the bridge. After passing over the prescribed route the regiment marched back to the vicinity of the grand stand, where they waited an hour for the finish of the procession. At the conclusion of the same the regiment passed to the front of the stand, but only to find it practically empty. President Harrison and party having already departed. Evidently somebody blundered.

The Oliver diamond badge, presented to the regiment by Lieut. Richard Oliver, to be worn for one year by the commandant of that company which shall show the largest percentage of gain for the preceding year, having been won by Company C for the year ending March 31, 1889, will accordingly be worn by Capt. Ezra D. Forest until March 31, 1890. The total strength of the regiment at last returns was 933 members.

Seventy-first New York.—Col. Fred. Kopper.

CAPT. A. W. BELKNAP, Co. B, who was recently appointed Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice by Col. Kopper, with a view of quieting the discussion existing between the captain and his company, did not take kindly to his new office, and refused to act in that capacity and just before the parade on the morning of May 30 attempted to take command of his company against the orders of the colonel, who accordingly placed him in arrest on a charge of insubordination. The question naturally arises, what duties are involved in the position of an Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice when the Inspector himself is present for duty, and as no provision is made for such an office as Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, what position was Capt. Belknap to take in the parade? He, strictly speaking, had no place on the staff, was debarred from parading with his company, and yet if he did not parade in conformity with the orders of the Brigadier-General, would be turned in as a delinquent, unless excused from parade by the colonel. This argument is set forth by many officers, and it certainly seems rather a mixed condition of affairs all round. As the matter now stands the colonel will have to forward charges against Capt. Belknap to the brigade commander or release him from arrest and place him again in command of his company. In the event of the latter, it is understood Capt. Belknap intends to prefer charges against the colonel.

1st Lieut. A. Jefferson, Co. H, has resigned. Adj. P. S. Thibien is indignant over some untruthful allusions to himself and the colonel in a Sunday paper last week. Adj. Thibien simply tendered his resignation on May 2 last and Col. Kopper, not desiring to lose services of so valuable an assistant, requested him to withdraw it and lay it over, which the adjutant accordingly did. That is all there is to it.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A BRIGADE rifle contest will be held at the Hartmann Rifle Range on Friday, June 21, and Saturday, June 22. The prizes are the Potter Trophy and Badges, presented by Wm. M. Slingerly, Esq. The following contests will be held:

June 21.—For company teams of four and one reserve, for marksmen who have qualified this year. Members of previous winning teams barred. To shoot five shots each at 200 and 500 yards. First prize, four gold collar badges. Second prize, four silver collar badges. Third prize, four bronze collar badges.

June 22.—Second class regimental contests; for teams of four and one reserve from regiments, battalions, or independent companies. To shoot seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards. Those who have been members of previous winning regimental or brigade teams barred. First prize, four gold collar badges, with diamond ball's eye.

First class regimental contests, June 22, P. M. For teams of four and one reserve, for regiments, battalions, or independent companies, to shoot seven shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Prize, the "Potter Trophy," a bronze group, "The Last Cart-ridge," to become the property of the organization winning it three times, and four gold collar badges, with ruby ball's-eye, the property of the team.

The contests will be governed by Wingate (Creedmoor) rules, but all contestants will carefully study the rules in Blunt's Rifle Practice.

CONNECTICUT.

COMPANIES A, B, F, H, and K, of the 1st Regiment, Col. Code, assembled for review and drill in the Union Armory, Hartford, on the evening of May 27. Every available seat was taken. Promptly at 8 o'clock the battalion was formed for review in five companies of sixteen files, double rank, and machine gun platoon. The usual honors having been extended, the Governor, accompanied by his staff, passed around the lines, during which the men preserved the greatest steadiness. The passage in review by platoons which followed was never better done in the armory. While all the companies did well in the march the second, third, and fourth excelled. In wheeling into line the fourth company lost some distance. A battalion drill followed and a number of the movements in that school were very smoothly executed. The forming of the close column to the right and on the right, and the deployments faced to the rear, were especially creditable. The firings, especially by battalion, were very perfect.

After the battalion drill the machine gun platoon, in command of Lieut. Avery, gave an exhibition drill, the dismounting and mounting the gun being very well done and highly interesting.

The battalion was reformed with its entire strength, and the sharpshooters and marksmen presented with the State decorations won last season. Dress parade closed the evening's ceremonies. The manual of arms was good, and with one exception the companies remained perfectly immovable when the officers were at the front. The first company marred the whole effect. One man in the front rank of this company was without gloves. The colors "dipped" at the present to the colonel, which was wrong! Col. Code handled the battalion

skillfully, and the affair was a most enjoyable one to the guests and creditable to the regiment. At the close of the military ceremonies the distinguished military guests were entertained by the officers of the regiment in their parlors. Among the distinguished guests were: Governor Bulkeley, Adjutant-General L. A. Barbour, Quartermaster-General W. B. Rudd, Commissary General E. S. Boss, Paymaster-General W. T. Fenn, Colonels W. C. Skinner and George M. White, and Assistant Quartermaster-General H. A. Morgan and his staff.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE organizations of the Massachusetts volunteer militia, detailed for duty at the State camp, Framingham, Mass., are getting ready for the camp, which begins Tuesday, June 11, and lasts five days. To supply the camp ground with water for drinking and cooking purposes, it has been decided to take water from Learned's pond, a beautiful sheet of water located near by, at a cost of about \$6,000. An iron tank of sufficient dimensions to hold 75,000 gallons is to be placed on Flagstaff Hill in the rear of the rifle pits, and through about 2,000 ft. of 4-inch iron pipe the water is to be pumped into this receptacle. From there it is to be conveyed $\frac{3}{4}$ in. under ground and in 4-inch and smaller iron pipe to the whole camp and headquarters. There will be about 6,000 ft. of pipe used in the distribution process. The 15 wells now located on the ground are to be used in taking the waste water. When completed this will be one of the best improvements ever made at the Framingham camp ground.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., celebrated their annual election on June 3, with a parade and banquet. Among the many distinguished guests were: Major-General O. O. Howard, Adjutant-General Dalton, of Mass., Major-General Charles Devens, Brig.-General Alfred F. Holt, Hon. W. E. Barrett, speaker of the House of Representatives; Capt. John G. B. Adams, Serjt.-at-arms; Capt. John J. Clague, Capt. James Miller, Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 2d Art., U. S. A., Capt. A. H. Russell, Col. J. J. McKee, Lieut. J. A. Hutton, Major J. W. Baird, Hon. S. N. Aldrich.

Among the numerous toasts were: "The Army and Navy of the United States—the active skirmish line of an invincible host."

This toast called forth Capt. James Miller, U. S. A., who made a neat response, and Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, whose empty sleeve and eloquence aroused the many war veterans in the company to great enthusiasm, the hero of Gettysburg receiving long and hearty cheers.

"Our past commanders—We love them all, the living, here to-day, And those passed on, whose spirits with us stay," was the last toast and brought to a close the exercises in the hall by a spirited address from Major George S. Merrill.

Capt. E. E. Allen was elected commander. In the evening the battalion was reviewed on Boston Common by Adjutant-General Dalton, attended by Colonels Wellington, Newman and Hoar and Capt. Miller of the U. S. A., his excellency Governor Ames witnessing the ceremony from his seat in the marquee.

CALIFORNIA.

COL. WM. McDONALD has been elected colonel of the 2d Artillery Regiment, N. G. C., in place of Col. David Wilder, placed on the retired list. Lieut. Geary, of Battery A, was elected major.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

THE commissions of an unusually large number of field officers expire at an early date. They are: Col. F. H. Flick, 5th Regt., June 16, 1889; Col. W. J. White, 6th Regt., July 4, 1889; Col. F. W. Moore, 1st Regt., Oct. 22, 1889; Lieut.-Col. M. L. Hawkins, 1st Regt., July 11, 1889; Lieut.-Col. C. D. Thompson, 13th Regt., Aug. 9, 1889; Major Jas. Pettibone, 1st Regt., June 7, 1889; Major Edward Rott, 13th Regt., July 4, 1889.

The 1st, Cincinnati, expect to be in their new armory in a few weeks. The furniture is to be placed in the building by about June 10. Preparation is being made for a suitable opening. Exhibition drills by companies and Battery B will be a feature of the occasion. The rifle teams are casting a longing eye on their fine 100 yd. armory range. It will be freely used.

Lieut. Col. W. Montgomery, 17th Inf., has been placed under arrest by State H. Q. for insubordination. 1st Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Inf., visited the Adjutant-General's Office May 31.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

THOUGH the streets of Chicago were rendered wretched by the rain which has continued with occasional abatement for the past week, the parade on Memorial Day was an entire success. Line was formed promptly at the hour set with the 2d Regt., Col. Harris A. Wheeler, on the right. The regiment, owing to the falling rain, paraded in fatigue uniform and wore the service overcoat. The command presented a remarkably fine appearance as it passed in review before Maj.-Gen. Geo. Crook, U. S. A., and was warmly applauded along the line of march, especially by the veterans of the G. A. R. The command numbered 746 men, certainly a very creditable showing for so bad a day. Following the 2d came the 1st Regt., commanded by Col. R. E. Koch, marching in column of platoons, single rank, and numbering 520 men. The G. A. R. and kindred organizations, undaunted by the storm as they were in '61, marched sturdily in the wake of the National Guard and swelled the procession to very respectable proportions.

The 4th Regiment under its tried commander, Col. Fred Bennett, is at present doing duty at the Braidwood Coal Mines, where their presence has excited a salutary effect. An election for colonel is ordered for the 2d Infantry to which the present incumbent, Col. Wheeler, will, of course, be chosen. It is pleasant in this connection to remark the flattering success that has crowned the efforts of Col. Wheeler during the five years just past. Succeeding to the command when the regiment was little more than an animated corpse, he has added four new companies to its roll, secured the co-operation of a corps of efficient officers and organized for it a band that is certainly entitled to rank with the best in the country, secured two armories, complete uniform, fatigue and dress, and brought the regiment to a position where it now numbers nearly one-half of the strength of the 1st Brigade and is recognized as second to none save in age and numerical designation. We wish the National Guard nothing better than the services of such men as the Colonel.

Governor Hill, it is said, will be a frequent visitor at the Camp of Instruction, Peekskill, N. Y., this season—Fridays being his visiting days.

VARIOUS.

WE commend to the attention of the National Guard the admirable report to the War Department on the Centennial Parade, by Capt. D. M. Taylor, O. Dept., U. S. A., which appears in full elsewhere.

Private W. K. Russell, of the City Guards, New Bedford, Mass., while marking at the 600 yard target on the company rifle range, May 29, was accidentally killed by Serjt. A. P. Pope, of the same company. Serjt. Pope says he had laid down for his last shot. As he glanced through the sights he saw no one between him and the target. The dead man probably went to the target to fix a sticker, and neglected to display the danger signal. It was found that the bullet passed through his heart.

Adj.-Gen. Dalton, of Massachusetts, contemplates, among other features of the camp of the 1st Brigade, giving lessons in practical field engineering. The brigade engineer and an officer of the line will be detailed for this duty, under the personal supervision of the Adjutant-General.

G. O. 23, May 24, A. G. O., New York, publishes the assignment to rifle practice of organizations of the 3d and 4th Brigades.

Capt. Leigh, of the 2d Brigade, N. Y., Signal Corps, as a result of the recent tests to which his signal men were subjected, announces the following awards and percentages of accuracy, 829 words per minute, viz.: Two year men, orange and blue ribbon: Corpl. Charles W. Blackburne, 100; Corpl. Clarence G. DeGraw, 98.71. One year men, blue ribbon: David Wark, 100; John E. Gordon, 97.43; Alfred W. Merlan, 97.43; Frederick W. Coffin, 95.89; Ronalyn C. McDonald, 95.89.

With reference to the denial by Adj.-Gen. Orton, of California, that new harness was to be ordered for Light Bat. A, 2d Art., the *Alta* says: "The miserable old leather excuse, long mingled with ropes and every other appliance for keeping it together, except the use of porous plaster, has not only been condemned for years, but in the parades and public pageants of the past three or four years it has been generally expected by officers and members of the battery that some portion of the leather would part, and they were hardly ever disappointed."

The 9th and 22d Regiments visit Creedmoor next week for their first general rifle practice. The former goes Tuesday, June 11, and the latter Monday, June 10.

It is very probable that the 6th N. Y. Battery, from Binghamton, will be ordered to camp fully equipped and horsed, and also a detail from the 1st Battery, Capt. Louis Wendel.

The 1st Connecticut Regiment, it is stated, is considering an invitation from the authorities of Montreal inviting the command to visit that city next October. The outlook for the trip seems excellent.

The 21st Separate Co., Troy, N. Y., Capt. J. H. Lloyd, has decided to purchase a new full dress uniform in the fall. A committee will soon be appointed to decide on the color.

One of the latest additions to the gallery of likenesses that adorn the walls of the 12th Regiment armory is that of ex-Col. John Ward.

Guard duty is at present the chief subject of instruction of the various commands detailed for camp this season.

In previous years absence from the Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill, has been treated as a single delinquency. According to the new code amendment absence each day is held to be a separate delinquency, and a fine of not more than \$5 nor less than \$1 can be imposed on each enlisted man for each day's absence.

Various organizations of the N. Y. Guard have received their checks this week for centennial services, April 30, 1889.

The British Militia target course for the individual soldier is 30 rounds, 100 to 300 yards; highest possible score, 110. In only 32 regiments did the average in 1888 exceed 60, or less than half the possible; 32 achieved an average of 44, or 22 outers out of 30 shots; an average of 38 was accomplished by 29 battalions—say 19 outers out of 30 rounds; while 14 corps were so bad that they failed even to make the miserable 38.

In the Canadian House of Commons last month the management of the Militia Department was severely criticized by the opposition.

The 52d annual dinner of the National Lancers will take place at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Friday, June 14, at 4 P. M. We are indebted to Capt. Edward B. Wadsworth for an invitation.

Adj.-Gen. D. H. Hastings, N. G. P., is rendering most efficient service in directing operations relieving the sufferers in the flooded districts of Pennsylvania at Johnstown and in clearing debris and other work in connection with the disaster. On June 4 at the request of the sheriff, Adj.-Gen. Hastings called out the 14th Regiment of Pittsburgh, who are to be stationed at Johnstown proper to guard the buildings and against emergencies and prevent bodies from being robbed.

The 900 tents sent to Johnstown, Pa., by the State of Ohio for the use of the people rendered homeless by the flood proved a very timely offering. The tents have been laid out in good order and give shelter to a large number of homeless people. Maj. Gen. H. A. Axline, Adjutant-General of Ohio, is in charge of them and the camp is regularly policed.

The discharge of 2d Lieut. W. S. Gribble, Co. G, 12th N. Y., has been received from General Headquarters.

Governor Hill has signed the bill providing for the erection of a new armory for the 13th N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S.—The college tour of the officer you name was extended three years.

H. S. P.—The next vacancy for appointment to West Point occurs in 1891 in the 13th Congressional District.

Old Times.—Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne commanded the Army from March 5, 1792, to Dec. 15, 1796. He was succeeded by Brig.-Gen. James Wilkinson.

W. A. R.—There are but two commissioned grades in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., brigadier-general and second lieutenant—one of the former and 14 of the latter.

R. A.—Capt. J. A. Sladen, U. S. A., made an excellent report on the canteen system at Vancouver Barracks, Aug. 10, 1886. Possibly that is the document you refer to.

Three Young Colored Men.—There is no recruiting rendezvous nearer to you than Baltimore. Better write to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, Army Building, New York City, for information.

Reefeer Hoc Signo.—Par. 1761, A. R., 1889, requires constant instruction until at least one officer and four enlisted men of each company are proficient in the exchange of both day and night signals.

O. G. V. asks: 1. How soon, is it thought, will the Chicago reach the European station? Ans.—It is not known when the Chicago will leave for Europe.

2. Have the wrecks Trenton and Vandalla been removed as yet from the official Navy list? If not, how soon? Ans.—The Department has reached no conclusion in regard to the wrecks of the Trenton and Vandalla. They will be continued on the Navy list until they are either sold or otherwise disposed of.

K. L. G. says: "A seaman in our Navy deserted more than three years ago from his ship, re-entered the Navy soon afterwards under the same name and served three years faithfully in another ship. He has recently been arrested, and is held for trial for the desertion referred to. Can he be legally tried and punished?" Ans.—There is

statute of limitations in force in the Navy like the 1000 Article of War of the Army, and the seaman in question may, therefore, legally be tried for his desertion, notwithstanding his prompt re-enlistment. But his subsequent faithful service should entitle him to much lenity of treatment. If he was an enlisted soldier in the Army, our opinion is he could not legally be tried, since by his second enlistment under the same name he placed himself within the power of the Government, which should be barred by its own laws.

Chevrans asks: 1. In dressing the company, previous to its being turned over to the commandant, does the first sergeant go to the right of the company in dressing it or does he remain at his post, six yards in front of the centre? **Ans.**—The first sergeant should not dress the company. As the men fall in faced to the right, the file closers should see that they cover properly. The face to the left then brings them into proper line. The rules for forming the company do not include a dress by the first sergeant. If by any chance, the alignment was imperfect, it would be proper for him to direct such files as were out of place to move up or back, and he should remain in his designated place.

2. In turning over the battalion to the colonel by the adjutant, do the file closers execute present arms? **Ans.**—Yes.

X asks: Privates having been ordered into the line of file closers, as provided in the formation of the company dismounted (Cavalry Tactics, page 75), do they execute the manual of arms the same as the men in line or as is provided for the file-closers on page 78, section 200? A person claims that privates in the line of file-closers would drill the same as the men in the ranks, taking as his authority the last paragraph of section 190, page 74, that file-closers are to be non-commissioned officers, and that section 200, page 78, does not apply to privates in the line of file-closers. **Ans.**—The point you suggest has never been the subject of an official decision. Certainly these men are not file closers, and do not perform the duties of file-closers, unless specially directed to act as such. It is customary, however, for privates in the line of file-closers to execute only such portions of the manual as do the non-commissioned officers in rear of the company. The custom is based upon the desire for uniformity, and appears to be right.

Reader asks: 1. Should the company face to the right at the command right flank, or wait until the completion of the command (Par. 357)? **Ans.**—At the second command the company faces to the right, and, at the command "march," number 1, of the front rank of the right four steps off.

2. Can the first motion of carry from order arms be executed so that the left hand will be at the height of shoulder without slipping the hand up the barrel? 3. Would it be tactical? **Ans.** (2 and 3)—It might be possible in the case of a very short man, but it would bring the right arm into an awkward position. Tactics, Par. 78, direct that the left hand grasp the piece above the right, but do not otherwise limit the position of the left hand.

4. Par. 350: The command is given—1. To the rear; 2. Double time; 3. March; 4. Guides centre. 1. Skirmishers; 2. Halt; 3. Commence firing. Could a company be criticized, drilling on parade ground, to fire lying down at the command commence firing? **Ans.**—Criticism would be just. The men should fire kneeling.

O. D. C. asks: In a company where does the guide on the marching flank the "announced" guide being toward the pivot flank) bring his piece to a carry, or does he keep it in same position as the company, or, in other words, does the fact of his being, by reason of his position on marching flank, the guide during the wheel necessitate the change of piece to a carry. **Ans.**—In its May issue, decides otherwise? **Ans.**—Official decision from the Adjutant General's Office, April 30, 1887, says: "Battalion marching, marching in column of companies, guide left, arms at right shoulder, the right and left guides of companies do not change the position of their pieces at the command, 'Right oblique, march,' or at the command, 'Column left, march,' during the wheel of each company." Circular 3, series 1887, from A. G. O., says: "When the guide is temporarily changed during a wheel or an oblique, the temporary guide, if at right shoulder, etc., does not come to a carry." These decisions are conclusive.

Referring to answer to "M. McG." in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 25, 1889, the same enquirer asks: Can you inform me to what division and what corps and what brigade did the dismounted cavalry belong to in this engagement, and also to what corps and what division did the brigade that Colonel James A. Mulligan commanded belong to at the time of his death, and who was in command of the forces engaged? **Ans.**—The action in which Colonel Mulligan received his mortal wound is generally known as the battle of Kernstown, for there the fighting occurred, though the pursuit led through Winchester. Lieut. Colonel Young, 4th Pa. Cav., was in command of a body of dismounted cavalry, made up of odds and ends of twenty-seven different regiments. At Kernstown, General Crook had three infantry divisions, commanded by Sullivan, Duval and Mulligan. Mulligan's division was known as the 3d Division of the Army of West Virginia. The action left no field officer with it, and the division was brought from the field under the command of a captain. It was shortly after consolidated into the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, Army of West Virginia, under the command of Colonel J. W. Campbell, and consisted of the 23d Illinois, 54th Penn., 10th, 11th and 15th West Va. Regiments. General Crook commanded in the engagement. In addition to the infantry divisions mentioned, he had at Kernstown the cavalry divisions of Averell and Duffie, and to one of them the dismounted cavalry, under Colonel Young, was probably attached. Of the conduct of these dismounted men General Hunter reported very unfavorably, the latter saying that their presence on the field was a serious injury to his chances of success.

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

We give a complete roster of officers at present on duty with the Coast Survey:

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp'r Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

C. M. Thomas, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

H. E. Nichols, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Sub-office, San Francisco, Cal.

Lt. M. L. Wood, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

Ensign E. H. Tiltman, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.

P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speel, U. S. N., Harrisburg, Pa.

VESSELS.

Steamer A. D. Bache, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding; Ensigns F. Swift, H. A. Bisham, S. M. Strite, R. D. Tudale, P. A. Surgeon John M. Steele, Asst. Engr. Samuel H. Leonard, Jr. Address New Bedford, Mass.

Steamer G. S. Blake, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns R. M. Hughes, Harry Kimmell, C. S. Stanworth, J. E. Shindel, P. Andrews, Asst. Surg. Thos. Owens, Asst. Engr. W. W. White. Address Boston, Mass.

Steamer Gedney, Lieut. J. M. Helm, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns R. O. Butler, Joseph Strauss, W. H. G. Bullard, F. H. Jenkins, Asst. Surg. J. F. Urie. Address Port Orford, Oregon.

Steamer Hassler, Lieut. Daniel Delehanty, U. S. N., comdg.; Lieut. C. A. Gore, Ensigns Guy W. Brown, J. P. McGuinness, W. L. Dodd, P. A. Surg. M. H. Drake. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer McArthur, Lieut. D. H. Mahan, U. S. N., comdg.; P. A. Engr. J. C. Leonard. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Steamer Patterson, Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., comdg.; Lt. E. J. Doru, Ensigns A. N. Wood, A. C. Almy, A.

M. Beecher, J. D. McDonald, G. R. Slocum, W. H. Foust, P. A. Surg. H. T. Percy, P. A. Engineer Geo. D. Strickland. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer Endeavor, Ensign L. M. Garrett, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns John F. Luby, G. R. Evans. Address Morgan City, La.

Schooner Earnest, Lieut. H. T. Mayo, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensign F. H. Hill. Address Anacortes, Skagit Co., Wash.

Schooner Eagle, Lieut. W. P. Elliott, U. S. N., comdg.; Ensigns E. A. Anderson, L. S. Van Duzer. Address Chatham, Mass.

Schooner Scoresby, Ensign J. C. Drake, U. S. N., comdg. Address New Bern, N. C.

REVENUE MARINE.

The rev. steamer Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips, commanding, hauled out and towed into Newport the lower mast of the ill-fated schr. Nelson Harvey, thereby removing a dangerous obstruction to navigation. She also towed the rev. bark S. P. Chase, Capt. D. L. Hodgdon, commanding, with revenue cadets on their annual cruise. She is bound to Lisbon, Portugal.

It is rumored, and with good foundation, that the ex chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau is again a candidate for the position. There are now two candidates in the field, Lieut. Ross, of the Life Saving Service, is being pushed for the same position. As the honors are easy, it is to be hoped the best man will win. We would ask, what is the matter with the present chief?

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco.

Bibb, Capt. Frank Burr, Oswego, N. Y.

Boudrell, Capt. W. C. Coulson, comdg., Savannah, Ga.

Chase, Capt. D. B. Hodgdon, New Bedford, Mass.

Cofax, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg., Wilmington, N. C.

Corwin, Capt. C. L. Hooper, San Francisco.

Crawford, Lieut. W. S. Baldwin, comdg., Charleston, S. C.

Coze, Lieut. John Brann, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg., New York.

Dallas, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg., Portland, Me.

Decker, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg., Newport, R. I.

Dix, Capt. J. W. Congdon, comdg., Galveston, Texas.

Discover, Engineer Philip Littig, Savannah, Ga.

Ewing, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg., Baltimore, Md.

Fessenden, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg., Detroit, Mich.

Forward, out of commission, Baltimore, Md.

Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg., Boston, Mass.

Grant, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg., New York.

Guthrie, Lt. Robt. Barstow, comdg., Baltimore, Md.

Hamilton, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hamlin, repairing, Boston, Mass.

Hartley, 2d Lt. T. W. Benham, comdg., San Francisco, Cal.

Johnson, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg., Milwaukee, Wis.

McLane, Capt. F. M. Munger, comdg., Key West, Fla.

Manhattan, Capt. D. F. Tozier, comdg., New York.

Manrose, 2d Lieut. Jno. Morrissey, comdg., Galveston, Tex.

Perry, Capt. J. A. Heurves, comdg., Erie, Pa.

Rush, Capt. L. G. Shepard, San Francisco, Cal.

Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg., New Bern, N. C.

Seward, Capt. J. A. Stamm, comdg., Shieldsborough, Miss.

P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Search, 2d Asst. Eng. Willits Pedrick, in charge, Balt., Md.

Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Mich., La.

Woodward, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg., Eastport, Me.

Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg., Pt. Townsend, W. T.

Washington, Lieut. T. S. Smyth, comdg., New York.

FISH COMMISSION.

The Albatross, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U. S. N., comdg. is on a voyage to the Aleutian archipelago. After leaving the Senate committee at Sitka, she will continue deep sea explorations. She will pick the committee up on her return. Her address is care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

The Fish Hawk, Lieut. Robert Platt, U. S. N., comdg. At Gloucester, N. J.

The Grampus, Capt. J. C. Collins, comdg. Undergoing repairs at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

THE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE.

That form of heat-engine which most completely reduces these wastes, other things being equal, will constitute the fittest, the surviving, form of heat-engine. That which permits the highest ideal efficiency and is least subject to such losses will ultimately outlive all competitors. It is asserted that it will be the gas-engine, not the steam-engine, which must be expected to do the work of the world in the end; since, as is thought, it is capable of working through the widest range of temperature, and offers the most promising outlook for reduction of internal wastes. That it must be one or the other of these forms of engine—or possibly the hot-air engine—is generally believed by scientific men and by engineers to be certain; since it is only these classes of machine which use as working fluids those which are at once readily available, of no cost, free from liability to special accident or to produce serious annoyance or injury to life, if liberated, and each, in its way, peculiarly well fitted for the storage and utilization of energy. Steam stores the most heat; air or the products of combustion of the gas-engine, which are essentially similar to air and largely composed of the elements of the atmosphere, permit the adoption of a wide range of temperature; steam gives high pressures, and wastes but little power in driving its own mechanism; air or the gas, through the adoption of a wide range of temperature, gives high efficiency of thermo-dynamic transportation, but is loaded in larger proportion by the resistances of its machinery. That which ultimately can be made to work up at once to high temperature and to high pressures, and can be, at the same time, made to develop its powers in the smallest and lightest engine, will be the survivor in the competition, the winner in the race.—R. H. Thurston in North American Review for June.

THE WRECKS AT SAMOA.

The disposition of the wrecks of the Trenton and Vandavia which were sunk at Apia, Samoa, March 15, has not yet been decided by the Navy Department. Admiral Kimberly is of the opinion that the Trenton can be raised and the vessel saved, but the facilities are lacking. By the kindness of the English admiral a diver was procured, and much of the valuables of the two ships recovered. The battery of both, however, are still under water, and of course an effort will be made to save this valuable ordnance. The entire battery of the Trenton consists of rifled guns. Two firms in San Francisco have made propositions to the Navy Department to do this work, but so far no contract has been made. Admiral Kimberly and the remaining survivors are now on board the Alameda, en route to San Francisco, and are expected to arrive about July 6 or 8. It is not unlikely that Secretary Tracy will defer

action in the matter until he can have a personal interview with the admiral. In the meanwhile both ships will remain on the Naval Register until some official action is taken in the matter as was done with the Tallapoosa several years ago.

NAVAL OFFICERS ON COLLEGE DUTY.

The following is a list of engineer officers of the Navy on duty at State colleges and universities, with the dates of expiration of detail. Since the passage of the act authorizing the detail of 10 line officers to this duty several requests have been received from colleges for officers, but the Department has been compelled to deny them, for the reason that there is a scarcity of young officers for sea duty. Details from the Navy for college duty are therefore likely to be confined to engineer officers for some time to come.

Faded Assistant Engineers.

J. D. Ford, Baltimore Manual School, June 30, 1889.
G. R. Ransom, University of Wisconsin, Sept. 1, 1891.
A. B. Canaga, Cornell University, Sept. 1, 1891.
W. C. Eaton, Madison University, New York, Sept. 1, 1891.
J. R. Edwards, University of South Carolina, Aug. 10, 1891.
W. M. Parks, Charleston Training School, June 30, 1891.
T. F. Burdett, University of Tennessee, Sept. 1, 1895.

Assistant Engineers.

H. W. Spangler, University of Pennsylvania, Sept. 12, 1890.
F. W. Bartlett, Michigan Military Academy, Dec. 16, 1890.
J. R. Wilmer, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 16, '91.
Leo D. Miner, University of Michigan, June 30, 1891.
W. H. P. Creighton, Purdue University, La Fayette, Ind., Dec. 1, 1890.

ORDNANCE NOTES.

The United Services Gazette says: "So astonishing are the results which have been obtained from the 4.7-inch quick-firing gun that it promises to supersede the ordinary 5-inch and 6-inch breech-loaders. The great accuracy of the gun, combined with rapidity of fire, is also illustrated by the fact that five rounds were fired at Shoeburyness, in which, at a distance of 1,300 yards, a target of 6 feet square was hit five times running in 31 seconds. The projectile thrown weighs 45 lb., and when fired with 12 lb. of Chilworth smokeless powder it obtains a muzzle velocity of 2,350 feet per second. The gun, which weighs a little over two tons, is capable of piercing 10½ inches of wrought iron. These results compare very favorably with the performances of the 6-inch gun. Its weight is five tons, the full charge 42 lb., and the projectile 100 lb. The muzzle velocity is 1,920 feet per second, and it will penetrate 12 inches of wrought iron."

Experiments with the Edison-Sims torpedo, formerly known as the Sims, were made on Monday at the proving grounds at Willets Point, Long Island, and since the last trial the introduction of an electric motor, fed by a dynamo on shore through two wires which also serve to guide and steer the projectile, a speed of some 20 knots an hour has been reached. Great improvements in the electrical apparatus have been made, and it is claimed that the range of the torpedo has been doubled.

Several experimental shots were fired on Monday from the pneumatic gun at Fort Lafayette. It was the intention to move the two guns now at Fort Lafayette to Sandy Hook, and get them in place before the completion of the guns at present under construction at the West Point Foundry. As the contract with the Government calls for the supply of two new air reservoirs, the one now at Fort Lafayette could not be utilized, and it has accordingly been deemed by the company unadvisable to mount any of the guns before the reservoirs are in readiness to be placed with them. The new joint for the centre gun of the Vauclain has been placed and the gun is now ready for service. The old joint was destroyed by the firing of a plug with the lower socket not in place. Had the shell been a loaded one it would undoubtedly have exploded, tearing the vessel to pieces.

A return has been published of the number of breech-loading guns ordered for British Imperial purposes (land service) at the present time, specifying the number of each diameter. The numbers are: 13 5-in., 2 12-in., 23 11-in., 3 (for proof purposes); 10 10-in., 30 9 2-in., 40 8-in., 9 7-in., 1 6-in., 120 5-in., 23 4-in., 17 22-pr. 3.5-in., 7 20-pr. 3.4-in., 6 13-pr., 6 12-pr. 3-in., 294 10-in. breech loading howitzer, 1 8-in. breech loading howitzer, 1 7-in. breech loading howitzer, 1 6-in. breech loading howitzer, 1 4 25-in. breech-loading howitzer, 2 The 6 howitzers are all for experimental purposes.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "A smokeless powder has been produced at last, so now the only possible objection to the introduction of a heavy quick firing gun for artillery purposes is conclusively removed. Captain Noble, of the Elswick firm at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has invented a powder which appears to be perfectly reliable, and which is at the same time practically smokeless and noiseless in its explosion. The War Office has almost decided upon its use not only for small arms, but, in a modified form, for machine and quick firing guns, and experimental trials are about to be instituted with it at Lydd on a very considerable scale. Noble's powder is a curious, greyish-looking material, in long threads or a whipcord-like form, presumably from the shape it assumes under hydraulic pressure. Its action is most startling. At 300 yards range not a sound is heard when a volley is fired with it, and only a faint haze arises, which is almost imperceptible; whilst a shower of bullets is seen to fall upon the targets, an effect produced seemingly without a cause!"

Among the subjects being considered by the Ordnance and Fortification Board which convened at the War Department on Wednesday, is the provision in the new fortification act, appropriating \$15,000 for testing the scheme of Prof. Stephen H. Emmens, for converting obsolete guns of the Rodman pattern with steel lined torpedo howitzers for throwing high explosives of his invention. According to Prof. Emmens, all that is necessary to convert a 15-inch muzzle loading Rodman into a breechloading torpedo howitzer of tremendous power, is to bore

through the existing breech and insert a comparatively short lining tube of steel, screwed into the metal of the gun. This lining tube is fitted internally with an interrupted screw for the reception of a movable breech plug, the construction of which constitutes the main feature of the converted gun. A central cylindrical hole extends through the plug and other cylindrical chambers of larger diameter extend from the front of the plug rearwards, into its substance. These chambers contain the gun powder forming the propelling charge, and a starting charge is placed in the central cavity, which is closed in the rear by a subsidiary breech block, carrying a firing pin or other movable ignition device. The torpedo to be fired from the gun is an elongated shell charged with high explosives, and having its base extended backward in the form of a stud which fits in the central cavity of the main breech-plug. By this device the shock of firing is reduced to a minimum, and a comparatively uniform pressure is maintained until the shell leaves the gun.

SPIRIT MOTORS.

On May 22, Mr. A. F. Yarrow read a paper before the English Society of Arts, entitled "The Use of Spirit as an Agent in Prime Movers." The author commenced by referring to the efforts made in France in the year 1856 to establish the Du Tremblay system, in which ether spirit was evaporated by means of exhaust steam from one cylinder. Several large steamers were fitted in this way, and the author attributed the final want of success chiefly to the fact that mechanical appliances and shop practice was not sufficiently advanced in those days; the loss of ether through leakage being very great. Mr. Yarrow next went on to refer to the experiments he had made, in order to arrive at the value of petroleum spirit used in lieu of water for generating vapor for working an engine. The final result on the brake was that with petroleum spirit 4,722 ft. pounds were registered, and with ordinary steam 2,524 ft. pounds, equal amounts of fuel being burnt. The spirit used had a specific gravity of .680. The naval officers all spoke of the great promise there was for this system when used for torpedo boat propulsion, the rapidity with which vessels can be got under way, and the small weight of machinery being especially insisted upon. Prof. Lambert spoke at some length upon the thermo-dynamical aspect of the question. Mr. Boverton Redwood also spoke of some experiments he had made, which led him to the conclusion that there was a great future for petroleum spirit used in the manner described by Mr. Yarrow. Several of the audience who had had practical experience in Mr. Yarrow's Zephyr launches also spoke, and were unanimous in bearing

testimony to the cleanliness and comfort of these boats. One speaker had tried them very severely at sea, and found them to possess remarkable sea going qualities, as might be expected from the lightness of the motive machinery. He also stated that the average time for getting under steam, or rather spirit, was two minutes.

STEAM HAMMERS OUT OF DATE.

In his address before the Iron and Steel Institute, London, May 8, the president, Sir James Kitson, said: "The days of the giant hammers are numbered, and the Titan you see illustrated on the walls, whose blow disturbs a whole district, will be supplanted by the silent, slow working, but irresistible press. The 4,000 ton press of John Brown and Co., made by Tannett, Walker and Co., the president had seen working upon an ingot, the original size of which was 52 in. in diameter at the bottom and 46 in. at the top. The weight was about 34 tons. This was in four heats reduced to 20 in. in diameter for a gun tube 28 ft. long. Cammell and Co. have a 5,000-ton press made by Davy Bros., of Sheffield. The name of Haswell, of Vienna, the address mentioned as a pioneer in this field, while Sir Henry Bessemer obtained a patent for an invention in the same direction so long ago as 1856, a drawing being shown in that year at Sir Henry's experimental works at St. Pancras, for the hydraulic pressure of steel in its fluid and solid state; while in 1869 the same talented inventor was granted a further patent for casting under pressure. Sir Henry Bessemer's inventions continued Sir James, 'cover a large field, and are the fruit of more than 60 years of mental activity.' In view of this prophecy it is interesting to put on record this list given of the heaviest steam hammers in Europe:

England—One 30 ton at Elswick; one 35 ton at Woolwich Arsenal.
Germany—One 50 ton at Krupp's.
Russia—Two 50 ton.
France—Four 20 ton, three 25 ton, one 35 ton, two 40 ton, one 50 ton, one 80 ton, two 100 ton.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

MISSIONARY letters to the Anti-Slavery Society say that the Mahdists have made Western Abyssinia a desert. Whole flocks and herds have been destroyed, thousands of Christians have been thrown into slavery, thousands of others have been butchered, and hundreds of the noblest inhabitants have been taken to Mecca as slaves in violation of treaties.

H. M. S. *Immortalité* in recent gun practice sent a shot from her 5 ton gun over the cliff, ploughing up the earth close to some Coast Guardsmen.

The new Germanic twin-screw steamer *Augusta Victoria*, from Hamburg to New York, has made her first voyage in eight days and one hour, covering the distance from Southampton to New York in seven days two-and-a-half hours. The longest run in one day was 474 knots.

A RUSSIAN naval officer is reported to have invented a carcass for night service which is said to have some advantages over the electric light, as it does not, like the latter, discover the locality of the ship from which it is emitted. Fired with a small charge from a gun or mortar it floats on dropping into the water, sending up at the same time a large and very brilliant flame, which burns for some time. If fired with a percussion fuse against a solid target, it bursts, deluging everything in the neighborhood with a liquid which at once bursts into flame and cannot be extinguished by means of water. It can, therefore, be used for incendiary purposes.

The official trials of the Italian cruiser *Piemonte*, built by Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., and engined by Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., were brought to a successful termination on Friday, May 17. This vessel is the latest of the protected cruiser class built by the same firm, the list including the *Esmeralda*, built in 1882-3 from the designs of Mr. George Rendel, and the *Dogali*, built in 1886 from the designs of Mr. W. H. White. The natural draught endurance trial consisted of a run of six hours, and the mean speed attained was 20.4 knots. The forced draught run gave a mean speed on the measured mile of 22.3 knots, the engines working at about 185 revolutions and without any signs of heating. The ship was at her load draught, ballast having been added to represent armament.

Engineering says: "We do not wish to underestimate the triumphs of the *Umbria* and *Etruria* and other Atlantic greyhounds; yet there can be no doubt that in the *City of Paris* there is promise of distinct progress in marine construction by virtue of the new departures in her design and construction. Possibly the most important is the fact that forced draught has been used continuously at sea. During the runs the engines developed 18,000 indicated horse power, which gives 15 horse-power per square foot of grate, and to maintain this continuously at sea in full-sized grates, not grates cut down to one-half their natural size and forced at a higher rate of combustion, is a distinct advance. Another point in advance is to be found in the presence of the twin screws, which for ocean steaming have proved as efficient as single screws, and the oft-repeated advantage of duplication is obvious."

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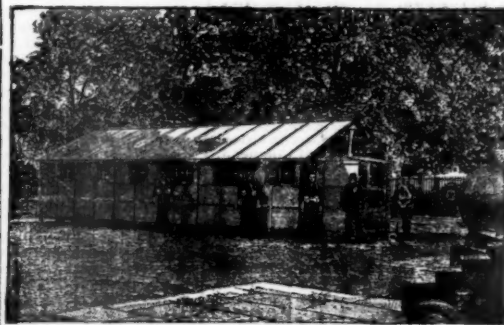
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It appears from the Preliminary Return of the British Army, that the average strength of the Regular Army during the year was 211,105 men, as compared with 191,200 in 1879, and 186,668 in 1880.

THE parchment commissions of several officers of the British Army who fought at Waterloo and in the Peninsula have been offered for sale to the relatives and friends of these officers. It is supposed they have been obtained in some manner from the War Office, and the authorities are causing investigations to be made.

THE news from the Soudan, and from East Africa generally, reveals a very unsatisfactory state of things. It is plain that the dervishes are moving again for some purpose or other, and, although at present there has not been any serious fighting, what has happened is quite sufficient to keep the Egypt-

ian Government in a state of perturbation. The latest news throws great doubt upon the rumors to which currency was given some days ago, to the effect that the Mahdi had been defeated and killed. It is now clear that the dervishes have practically annihilated the army of King John of Abyssinia, killing the King himself, and this could scarcely have happened if the Mahdi had been dead and his forces dispersed.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

PREPARATIONS are being made for the opening of the Spanish Exhibition, which will consist entirely of the arts, manufactures, textile fabrics, metal-lurgy, ironwork, lace, wines, cigars, sports, pastimes and national costumes of the land of legend and romance of Spain, and will be held on the same site, and on similar lines to the previous Italian and American Exhibition.

THE Danish frigate *Dagmar*, which arrived week before last at Sheerness from Copenhagen, had on board Prince Frederick Charles George Waldemar, of Denmark, his cousin Prince George, of Greece, and the Siamese Prince Mom Raywongse Pheen.

THE Queen of Corea is no figurehead, says London *Figaro*. She belongs to one of the greatest families of the country, and it is an open secret that she has at times her voice in the councils of the King. She has an establishment of her own inside the palace grounds, and the King, the Crown Prince and the Queen have each their separate household. The Queen dresses, of course, in Corean costume. She wears fine silks and has beautiful diamonds. She carries a chateleine watch which is diamond studded and she smokes American cigarettes by the thousands.

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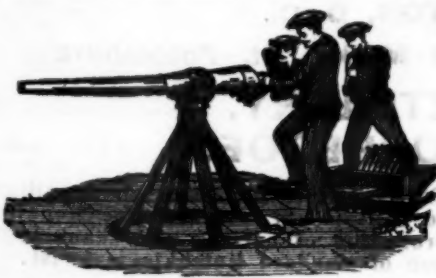
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CREW OF THE UNDINE.

JOHN H. WELSH, late Acting Master, U. S. N., and ex-officer of the U. S. S. *Undine*, gives in the N. Y. *World* an account of the engagement between the *Undine* and the shore batteries on the Tennessee River, Oct. 30, 1864, receiving, as Mr. Welsh says, at 3:45 P. M., the concentrated fire of 27 pieces of artillery and 40,000 infantry, or as many as could be brought against us. He concludes:

And now comes the curious part of the story. After the loss of the *Undine* the surviving officers and men requested the writer to secure for them compensation for their losses, having lost all their personal effects with the vessel. In due time the necessary papers were forwarded to Washington, and in 1869 the writer, in company with Admiral David D. Porter and Mr. Glenn W. Schofield, member of Congress at large from Pennsylvania, and the then Chairman of the Naval Committee, called upon the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the claim. All strongly urged the granting of the claim, but the Secretary kindly but positively declined on the ground that the vessel was not totally destroyed when abandoned.

Ten years later, while in Washington, I was invited to dine with an old friend, Mr. D. I. Murphy, late Chief Clerk of the Pension Department, and at the dinner met Judge Kernan, Chief Clerk of the Fourth Auditor's Office, whom I had not previously known. After dinner, while smoking our cigars and chatting of the war, Judge Kernan, turning to me, said:

"To what vessel were you attached?"

I replied by naming half a dozen, the *Undine* among them.

"Oh, yes," said the Judge, "I know you now; you are the gentleman who filed a claim for compensation for the crew of the *Undine*."

I said, "Yes, but nothing came of it; the Secretary refused to grant it."

"You are mistaken," said the Judge.

"You are mistaken," said I.

"No," said the Judge, "you are mistaken. I have been in the department twenty years and ought to know."

I said I was present when the claim was finally rejected and ought to know. The Judge was positive. So was I. Neither would be convinced, and we finally agreed to meet the following morning at the Fourth Auditor's office and settle the matter. I called according to agreement, and there sat the Judge with a broad smile on his genial face, with all the papers in the case filed thirteen years previously and rejected nearly eleven years before.

"There," said the Judge, "look at that," turning to an indorsement, and I read:

"This vessel fought against overwhelming odds, and was gallantly defended, in consideration of which I recommend this claim be allowed. (Signed) D. D. Porter, Admiral, U. S. Navy."

And below was another writing, as follows:

"In consideration of the earnest indorsement of Admiral D. D. Porter, this claim is allowed. Signed by the Secretary of the Navy."

The claim was granted in 1874, nearly five years after it was rejected, and Judge Kernan was per-

haps the only man in the world who had any knowledge of the fact, or who could throw any light on the claim long since forgotten.

I have done everything in my power to notify the crew of the *Undine* that compensation for their losses can be had on application and proof of identity, but up to the present time only five—Henry C. Machette, Paymaster, U. S. N.; H. C. Callett, First Assistant Engineer; Thor. Moran, "Bosin's mate," myself and one other whose address I discovered by accident—have made application.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At the annual meeting of the Nebraska Commandery the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Major T. S. Clarkson; Senior Vice, Major N. G. Franklin; Junior Vice, Major J. W. Paddock; Recorder, Major J. Morris Brown, U. S. A.; Registrar, Gen. J. B. Dennis; Treasurer, Lieut. Wm. Wallace; Chancellor, Capt. Frank E. Moores; Chaplain, Lieut. Thos. Swobe; Council, Gen. S. Breck, U. S. A.; Col. Samuel S. Curtis, Lieut. Nathan S. Harwood, Capt. John K. Manchester and Lieut. Wm. L. Wilson.

The following are the officers of the Wisconsin Commandery for 1889-90: Commander, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Chester D. Cleveland; Senior Vice, Bvt. Major Geo. H. Heafford; Junior Vice, Lieut. Geo. W. Peck; Recorder, Capt. A. Ross Houston; Registrar, Gen. Chandler P. Chapman; Treasurer, Lieut. Edward Ferguson; Chancellor, Earlgo A. Sloan Ludlow; Chaplain, Rev. Joseph W. Sanderson; Council, Lieut. F. A. Anson, Gen. Geo. C. Girty, Capt. W. C. Swain, Major A. M. Helmer and Lieut. J. E. Armitage.

In observance of the fourth anniversary of its organization, the Minnesota Commandery gave a reception and supper to the ladies and families of the companions, and officers of the Army and Navy and their ladies, at the West Hotel, Minneapolis, Friday evening, June 7. It was a successful and enjoyable occasion.

PATENTS FOR MILITARY INVENTION.

A SELECTED list of patents reported especially for the U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL by C. A. Snow and Co., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., all bearing date of June 4:

J. H. Hunt, Troy, N. Y., steering centreboard.
C. W. Teed, Elmira, N. Y., fish hook guard.
H. A. Wright, Spring Garden, Mo., flood gate.
E. J. Herman, St. Louis, Mo., self-closing hatchway.
F. J. Gridley, New York, N. Y., self-closing hatchway.
A. C. Dunn, New York, N. Y., steering apparatus.
A. L. Dutton, submarine search light.
E. E. Hardy, Newark, N. J., turret with separable shank.
A. J. Blix, Anasconda, Mont. Terr., cartridge belt.
F. Wicheibaus, Newark, N. J., cartridge crimping tool.
C. G. Bonehill, Birmingham, Eng., breech loading fire arm.
W. Dicer, Albion, Mich., breech loading fire arm.
J. W. Carver, Pawlet, Vt., sight for fire arms.

The staff, almost entirely denuded of any direct authority of its own, is nevertheless the organ of command, and the communicating link, between the Commander-in-Chief and the remotest ranks of the army. . . . Through their eyes the vernal sees the country, and ascertains the resources and obstacles of the ground; through their reports he is enabled to observe, study, and anticipate the enemy by penetrating his projects, weak points and intentions, and when the day of action arrives, he sends forth into the thickest of the fray these self-

same staff officers carrying his commands wherever the necessity for order or the interest of the army and the state, prevent him from exposing his own life so necessary to the safety of all.—Lundy.

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MARRIED.

BULLITT—HORWITZ.—At Baltimore, Md., June 4, Wm. C. BULLITT to Miss LOUISE G. HORWITZ, niece of Medical Director F. J. Horwitz, U. S. Navy, retired.

HARWOOD—BURCHELL.—On Thursday morning, June 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 38 East 53d St., by the Rev. Dr. Harwood, of New Haven, Conn., brother of the groom, Captain PAUL HARWOOD, United States Army, to EMMA, daughter of Henry J. Burchell, Esq.

KNIGHT—HONESTEEL.—At 310 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, June 6, Mr. FLETCHER H. KNIGHT to Miss MARY HARTWELL HONESTEEL, sister of Lieutenant CHAS. H. HONESTEEL, 21st U. S. Infantry.

DIED.

HAMILTON.—At San Antonio, Texas, May 29, 1889, of congestion of the brain, LILLY ANNE, daughter of Commissary Sergeant John B. Hamilton, U. S. A., aged 7 years and 8 months.

HAMTRAMCK.—At Shepherdstown, Va., Mrs. HAMTRAMCK, widow of John F. Hamtramck, formerly Lieutenant 3d U. S. Artillery, and Colonel 1st Virginia Volunteers during the Mexican war.

MERRIAM.—At Spokane Falls, W. T., May 27, LEWIS MERRIAM, father of Colonel H. C. Merriam, 7th U. S. Infantry, 1st Lieut. Lewis Merriam, Jr., 4th U. S. Infantry, and Dr. C. K. Merriam, late A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army.

MOORE.—At Richmond, Va., May 31, Dr. SAMUEL PRESTON MOORE, formerly Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

POTTER.—At New York City, June 1, ELMER E. POTTER, late Brigadier and Brevet Major General of Volunteers.

SHARPE.—On May 24, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Pym, at Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. C. R. SHARPE, beloved mother of Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, 22d U. S. Infantry.

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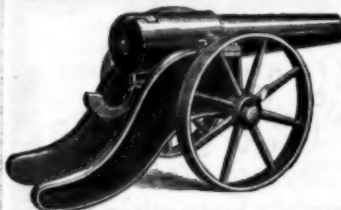
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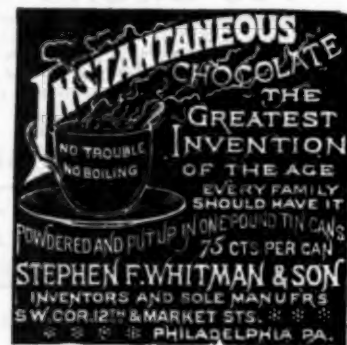
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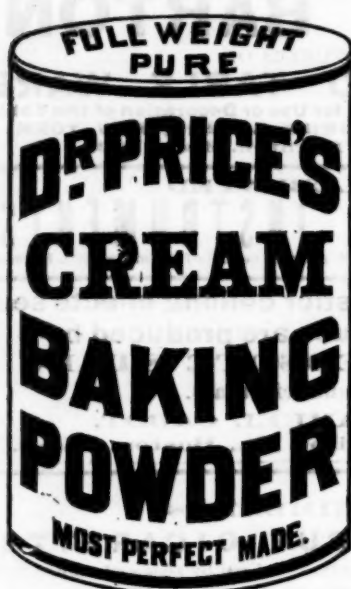
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U. S. CADET (STANDARD SYSTEM) SPRINGFIELD RIFLES—45-70 caliber, 20 1/2 inch blued barrel, with bayonet, weight 8 lbs. NEW GUNS. 7.00
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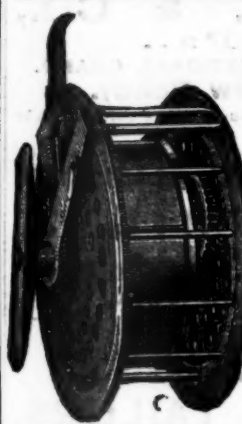
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PAJAMAS, HAMMOCKS, CHINESE SLEEPING MATS, Hamilton's London Trouser Stretchers, Assistant Dressers—anything a U. S. A. Officer may want in the way of Wearing Apparel, can be bought of

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What We Claim for the Automatic Reel.
1. It will wind up the line a hundred times as fast as any other Reel in the world.
2. It will wind up the line slowly if the angler chooses.
3. No fish can ever get slack line with it.
4. It will save more fish than any other Reel.
5. It will prevent tips, lines and snells from being broken by a large fish.
6. The Reel is manipulated entirely by the hand that holds the Rod.
7. It enables the angler, and makes it desirable to use lighter tackle.
These claims have been substantiated by the most skillful fishermen in America and Europe.
These Reels are made in four different patterns:
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All fast steamers, 2,500 to 3,000 tons and 2,000 to 10,000 h. p., built of steel; of the largest and most modern type with unequalled cuisine and Cabin accommodations, and owing to their powerful engines able to maintain high speed in nearly all weather thus arriving with great regularity. For further information apply to
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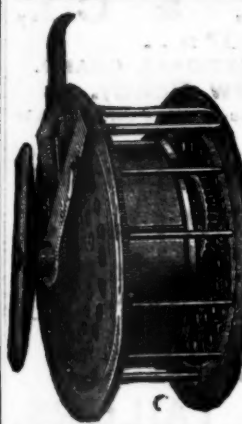
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ELBE, Captain Meyer.

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